Art. XIII.—*The Coleoptera of King Island, Bass Strait.*

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(Communicated by J. A. Kershaw, F.E.S.)

[Read 12th December, 1907.]

In December, 1906, in company with Mr. A. Conlon, of the Tasmanian Department of Agriculture, I spent a few days on King Island, where we stopped in the vicinity of Currie Harbour. Mr. Jas. A. Kershaw, of the National Museum, Melbourne, crossed over to the island with us, but had to proceed some distance away on a search for bones of an extinct emu and of various mammals. Part of Mr. Conlon's, and almost the whole of my time was devoted to collecting; Mr. Kershaw has sent for examination the whole of the Coleoptera obtained by him, and I have seen a few taken by Mr. H. J. Colbourn, by the late Mr. Alexander Morton and by Mr. W. Hickmott, of the island.

Most of the species were taken on low-growing plants, close to the seaside, on tea-tree and melaleuca scrubs and dwarf eucalypti, never more than a mile from the seaside, on the beaches or in sand dunes close thereto. Bark and flower frequenting beetles are consequently sparsely represented, and very few were obtained under logs and stones. The collecting, in fact, was much the same as could be done on the N.W. coast of Tasmania or on the S.E. coast of Victoria.

For the names of 32 species I am indebted to the Rev. T. Blackburn; I am also indebted to him for suggestions as to the generic positions of a few species. To Mr. T. G. Sloane I am indebted for four names, in addition to two others, the descriptions of which are included here.

The "Victorian Naturalist" for January, 1888, contains an account of an outing of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria to the island, with an account of the island itself and lists of the plants, birds, beetles, etc. Of the beetles 39 species are recorded, of which, however, 16 are named by the genus only

(probably a number of these, and at least Staphylinus and Amycterus, wrongly named). Of the others Chileone deyrollei is almost certainly wrongly recorded from the island; for Creophilus lachrymosus was probably meant Ptomaphila lachrymosa; Clivina clivinoides, Heteronychus interpunctus, Entilus apochilus, Cossonus ephippiger and Graptodera australis appear to be manuscript names only.

The following species recorded from their outing were not seen by me, and should probably be added:—

Histeridae	Saprimus laetus[1]
Scarabaeidae	Trox australasiae.
	Scitala pruinosa.
	Heteronyx dimidiata.
	Bolboceras proboscideus.
Buprestidae	Melobasis superba.
Elateridae	Crepidomenus taeniatus.
Tenebrionidae	Adelium calosomoides.
	Meneristes servulus.
Cerambycidae	Phoracantha recurva.

In addition to the species here recorded, 25 others were examined, most of which, however, were represented by unique or damaged specimens. The total here given can only be regarded as a comparatively small fraction of the whole, as no specimens were obtained from the hilly or forest country. It is probable that the island contains almost as many species as an area of equal size in Tasmania, and probably at least 1000 species are to be obtained on it.

Where I have had specimens of the new species from Australia or Tasmania the additional localities have been given; but for previously described species this was not considered necessary.

Eleven of the names given are manuscript only. Of these there are six[2] by Mr. Blackburn, which will be described shortly in the Transactions of the South Australian Royal Society, and five by myself. Of these two[3] are included in a revision of the Australian and Tasmanian Malacodermidae, which was "read"

1 Given as latus.

2 Cercyon kingensis, Cryptophagus tasmaniensis, Cis leanus, Paropsis acclivis, P. subfasciata, Chp., var. planior, and Arsipoda variegata, Wath., var. kingensis. Since this was written, these names have been published.

3 Metriorrhynchus obscuripennis and Hypattalus exilis.

at the Science Congress in Adelaide (January, 1907): and three[1] are included in a paper entitled "Notes on the Genus 'Lemidia' with Descriptions of new Species"; sent for publication to the Belgian Entomological Society.

CARABIDAE.

1. *Calosoma schrayeri*, Er.

2. *Trigonothops vittipennis*, Sloane, n. sp.

Mr. Sloane's description is as follows:—

"Undersurface, legs, antennae, head, sides of prothorax (widely) and elytra (narrowly), and a median vitta on each elytron yellowish; vertex subinfuscate; apical ventral segments infuscate; femora paler than tibiae and tarsi; disc of prothorax piceous black; elytra black.

"*Head* elongate, narrow (1.65 mm. across eyes), laevigate; neck wide; eyes prominent; orbits small behind eyes; front narrowly convex on each side above base of antenna; these supra-antennal ridges defined on inner side by a slightly oblique preocular impression.

"*Prothorax* lightly transverse (1.7 x 2.15 mm.), widest before middle; disc convex; apex (1.4 mm.) lightly and widely emarginate; anterior angles widely rounded; sides rounded on anterior four-fifths, sinuate posteriorly and meeting base at right angles; base wider than apex (1.8 mm.), a little oblique on each side, lightly rounded in middle; basal angles sharply rectangular; lateral margins wide, widest towards base, hardly narrower near anterior marginal seta, lightly narrowed to apex. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax (5.5 x 3.3 mm.), fully striate; striae narrowly linear, finely subcrenulate; first interstice with a striole at base; ninth decidedly narrower than eighth, seriate punctate, the punctures wide apart in middle. Length, 9.5; breadth, 3.3 mm.

"Allied to T. lineata, Dej., but I have thought it best not to regard it as conspecific with that sp. owing to the following differences from Chaudoir's description of T. lineata (Bull. Mosc. III., 1877, p. 222):—Size larger; prothorax with disc black; prothorax

1 Lemidia cicatricosa, nigrovaria and simsoni.

not as in T. pacifica, Er., the sides being more widely margined anteriorly and more strongly sinuate posteriorly. The elytral vittae seem the same as in T. lineata, Dej., beginning at the base on the fifth and sixth interstices, but at once leaving the sixth and extending on to the fourth, then over the third at the anterior discal puncture, then continuing towards the apex along the fourth interstice and turning inwards towards the suture rather indistinctly to unite with the marginal border. T. vittipennis differs decidedly from T. plagiata, Germ., by pattern; head longer, narrower, more convex, far less strongly narrowed to neck behind eyes; prothorax more emarginate at apex with anterior angles not absolutely rounded off as in T. plagiata. The close resemblance of T. vittipennis to T. lineata, Dej., and its evident difference from T. plagiata, Germ., has convinced me that the Rev. T. Blackburn was mistaken in his opinion that these two species were in all probability synonymous (c.f. Trans. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1890, p. 82)."

3. *Homethes sericeus*, Er.

Three specimens from the island agree with the description of sericeus, given as a synonym of elegans in Master's catalogue; but I think it should be regarded as a variety, as it differs from typical specimens of elegans in being smaller, with narrower elytra and the fine waved lines on the prothorax less conspicuous.

4. *Sarothrocrepis callida*, Newm.
5. *S. civica*, Newm.
6. *Ectroma benefica*, Newm.
7. *Agonochila binotata*, White.
8. *A. curtula*, Er.
9. *Scopodes boops*, Er.

10. *Scopodes lineatus*, n. sp.

Coppery; in places, especially front of head, shading off to coppery green; elytra with numerous fine coppery brown lines; under surface black with a greenish gloss, legs flavous, the tarsi becoming infuscated towards apex.

Head finely corrugated; with a setose puncture near middle

of each eye, and another on each side of clypeus. *Prothorax* angularly dilated near apex; with a long seta at widest part of each side, apex itself widely rounded, each side near base with another seta on a small projection, sides behind rather strongly notched; densely and finely corrugated, and with a distinct median line. *Elytra* suboval, each side near apex slightly incurved; surface shagreened; with three large but shallow foveae on each side near suture, and a few less distinct ones near the sides. Length, 4½-5 mm.

The male differs from the female in being slightly smaller and narrower, more brightly coloured, with larger eyes and basal joints of front tarsi wider.

In size resembling flavipes, but with coppery elytra, on which the foveae are also more distinct; griffithi having metallic elytra has black legs, and is considerably larger; sigillatus is much smaller with less metallic elytra and darker antennae. In Sloane's table[1] it would be placed beside aterrimus and sydneyensis, from both of which its colour will readily distinguish it. The antennae are sometimes slightly infuscated towards the apex. The lines on the elytra (about eight on each) are not always clearly defined, especially towards the sides and apex, they are somewhat similar to those on sigillatus, but are decidely brighter.

11. *Adelotopus politus*, Cast.
12. *Scaraphites insulanus*, Sloane.
13. *Chlaenius australis*, Dej.
14. *Promecoderus bassii*, Cast.

15. *P. cordicollis*, Sloane, n. sp.

Mr. Sloane's description is as follows:—

♂ Robust; head with post-ocular tubercles small; prothorax cordate; elytra oval, faintly striate; ventral segments 3—6 with a deep round foveae on each side; anterior tarsi with four basal joints dilatate and densely spongiose beneath; intermediate tarsi with three basal joints spongiose beneath (first joint more decidedly so than usual, third joint very slightly so); posterior tarsi long, slender; fifth joint elongate, not flattened

1 Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, p. 638.

on upper surface. Nitid, upper surface dark olive green; under surface bronzed black, submetallic; antennae palpi and tarsi reddish.

"*Head* moderate (3.25 mm. across eyes), convex; front with a well-marked, wide foveiform impression on each side just behind clypeal seta. *Prothorax* laevigate, convex (subdepressed along median line), cordate (3.8 x 4.3 mm.); base (2.8 mm.) narrower than apex (3.4mm.); basal angles marked, a little obtuse; border subsinuate just before basal angles, obsolete on middle of base; median line strongly impressed, a wide, shallow, transverse impression at posterior extremity of median line. *Elytra* oval (8.5 x 5.3 mm.), widest behind middle, lightly narrowed to base, widely rounded at apex; humeral angles marked, a little distant from peduncle; striae very faint on disc, obsolete on sides. Legs light; posterior femora narrow.

Length 15, breadth 5.3 mm.

"This fine species is at once differentiated from P. gibbosus Gray, by the round foveiform lateral impressions of the ventral segments. The form of these foveae associates it with Castelnau's species, P. nigricornis, P. striato-punctatus, and P. maritimis, from Victoria, and all unknown to me in nature. From P. maritimis it is evidently distinct, if only by the spongiose tissue of the anterior joints of the tarsi extending on to the outer side of the joints, and of the intermediate tarsi unusually well developed; from P. nigricornis and P. striato-punctatus it seems to differ by its less convex elytra (less convex than in P. gibbosus, not more so, as said by Putzeys of P. nigricornis), antennae reddish, etc."

16. *Hypharpax inornatus*, Germ.
17. *Lecanomerus mastersi*, Macl.
18. *Euthenarus promtus*, Er.
19. *Mecyclothorax ambiguus*, Er.
20. *Amblytetus brevis*, Blackb.

21. *Dystrichothorax placidus*, n. sp.

Piceous-brown; scutellum, margins of prothorax and of elytra, mouth parts and appendages paler.

Head smooth; shallowly foveate at sides, between and in front of eyes. Antennae extending to middle coxae. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long, apex feebly emarginate, base sinuous towards the sides, each hind angle with a long seta, sides rather strongly reflexed, greatest width about middle; disc finely wrinkled; with a feeble median line; transversely impressed near base; each side of base shallowly foveate. *Elytra* ovate, margins narrower than on prothorax and near apex joined to a narrow carina that extends backwards for a short distance; very feebly striate, the striae almost impunctate and disappearing before apex. Front *tarsi* with fourth joint somewhat dilated, deeply bilobed and almost white below. Length, 4½-5½ mm.

Also from Tasmania (Hobart and Mount Wellington).

In Blackburn's table this species would be placed beside bipunctatus, from which it differs in the elytra being darker than the head, and with the third interstice impunctate. In size and general appearance it strongly resembles Epelyx lindensis, but, apart from the front tarsi and unisetose sides of prothorax, it is readily distinguished therefrom, by the almost impunctate elytra. The elytra are always darker than both prothorax and head, but in one specimen they are almost black (except for portion of the suture and the sides); at a glance they appear to be quite impunctate, and it is only from certain directions that very small and shallow punctures can be seen in the striae. On one specimen the prothoracic sculpture is very feeble. The Tasmanian specimens have been described as the unique one from King Island appears to be immature.

22. *Notonomus accedens*, Chd.
23. *N. chalybeus*, Dej.
24. *Prosopogmus chalybeipennis*, Chd.
25. *Chlaenioidius prolixus*, Er.
26. *Leptopodus solicitus*, Er.
27. *Simodontus aeneipennis*, Dej.

28. *Tachys semistriatus*, Blackb.

Two specimens appear to belong to this species, but have the body darker than in South Australian specimens, the subapi-

cal maculae are also scarcely traceable. Tasmanian (and King Island) specimens, however, are frequently so much darker than those from the mainland that no importance can be attached to this.

DYTISCIDAE.

29. *Bidessus gemellus*, Clark.
30. *Rhantus pulverosus*, Steph.
31. *Hyderodes shuckhardi*, Hope.
32. *Cybister tripunctatus*, Fab.

HYDROPHYLLIDAE.

33. *Paracymus pygmaeus*, Macl.
34. *Cercyon flavipes*, Fabr.
35. *C. possum*, Blackb.
36. *C. kingensis*, Blackb.

STAPHYLINIDAE.

37. *Falagria Jauveli*, Sol.

38. *Aleochara kershawi*, n. sp.

Black; elytra in part, parts of palpi and of legs of a more or less reddish brown. Sparsely pubescent, the sides with a few longish hairs.

Head coarsely punctate, with a sparsely punctate impression in middle, the impression terminating in a subtrangular impunctate space. Antennae fairly stout, first joint as long as second and third combined, these subequal in length, fourth—tenth strongly transverse. *Prothorax* about once and one-half as wide as long, sides and base strongly rounded; with coarse, irregularly distributed punctures, but forming an irregular line on each side of middle. *Elytra* with rather coarse punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, and absent from a shining narrow space on each side, and from a small space near the suture and scutellum. *Abdomen* with small and fairly dense punctures, interspersed with larger ones on the apical half of each segment; under surface with sparser punctures of medium size. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$, to apex of elytra 3; variation in length, $4\frac{1}{4}$-6 mm.

Belongs to section of genus having "Prothorax with two impressed rows of punctures." In appearance fairly close to speculifera, but smaller and narrower, colour of elytra and legs different, impunctate space on each elytron much smaller (on some specimens it might almost be regarded as absent) and the punctures on the abdomen and elytra larger and less numerous. From the description of pelagi it differs in its very different punctures of prothorax and abdomen.

In some specimens the elytra are entirely blackish except at their tips, whilst in others the brownish colour extends over most of their surface; the entire legs are sometimes brown, but the femora are sometimes black, and the tarsi are always pale. The tips of the abdominal segments on the under side are reddish. The antennae are occasionally diluted with red.

39. *A. actae*, Oll.

40. *Quedius pectinatus*, n. sp.

♂ Black; head, prothorax and elytra with a coppery gloss; first and eleventh joints of antennae, palpi, femora (wholly or in part), tarsi, and tips of abdominal segments, more or less reddish or flavous. Head and prothorax glabrous, except for a very few long hairs at the sides; elsewhere densely pubescent; sides and apex of abdomen with long hairs.

Head distinctly longer than wide, or without the neck about as long as wide; upper surface with two setiferous punctures close to each eye, one on each side close to the neck, and another between this and each eye. Antennae extending to base of prothorax, first joint as long as the second and third combined, second slightly shorter than third, the others to the tenth gradually decreasing in length, but none transverse. *Prothorax* strongly rounded at sides and apex: margins with a few setiferous punctures, usually one on each side, about four on base, and about six on apex, disc with two simple punctures.[1] *Elytra* moderately transverse, slightly dilated posteriorly, apex rather strongly incurved to middle; with dense and fine punctures. *Abdomen* with dense and fine punctures, except at the base of

1 On one of the four specimens before me a seta arises from one of these punctures.

each segment. Basal joint of middle *tarsi* stout, blackish, and with a distinct comb of about 20 black teeth. Length, 8½, to apex of elytra 4 mm.

♀ Differs in having the middle tarsi simple and the eighth-tenth joints of antennae somewhat transverse.

The teeth of the comb are quite distinct under an ordinary Coddington lens. From some directions there appear to be faint opalescent tints on the head, prothorax and abdomen. The antennae slightly diminish in colour towards the apex, but only the first and eleventh joints could be regarded as pale, although some of the others are reddish at the extreme base.

Belongs to the long-headed section of the genus, and seems close to the description of aeneus, but base of antennae pale and with four punctures on each side of head; that species is also described as "totus aeneus."

41. *Quedius xylophilus*, n. sp.

Pale castaneous, head and elytra somewhat darker. Head and prothorax glabrous, except for a few long hairs at the sides, elsewhere rather densely pubescent; sides and apex of abdomen with long hairs.

Head, including neck, slightly longer than wide, without the neck, somewhat transverse; upper surface with two setiferous punctures close to each eye, and four near the neck. Antennae extending to base of prothorax, first joint as long as second and third combined, second slightly shorter than third, fifth feebly transverse, sixth-tenth more noticeably so. *Prothorax* with sides and base strongly rounded, with a sparse marginal row and two discal setiferous punctures. *Elytra* subquadrate; with dense fine punctures. *Abdomen* with dense fine punctures, except at the base of the three first segments. Basal joint of middle *tarsus* stout. Length, 5¾, to apex of elytra 2½ mm.

Also from Tasmania (New Norfolk).

A remarkably active species, which occurs in soft rotting timber; although there are but two specimens before me, I saw others, but was unable to catch them. The colour is not due to immaturity. From some directions the second joint of the antennae appears to be slightly longer than the third.

42. *Q. analis*, Macl.
43. *Homalota pavens*, Er.
44. *Leucocraspedum lugens*, Blackb.
45. *Creophilus erythrocephalus*, Fab.
46. *Cafius littoralis*, Fvl.
47. *C. sabulosus*, Fvl.
48. *C. sericeus*, Holme.
49. *Xantholinus phoenicopterus*, Er.
50. *Paederus cingulatus*, Macl.
51. *P. simsoni*, Blackb.
52. *Oxytetus inconstans*, Lea.
53. *O. trisulcicollis*, Lea.

SCYDMAENIDAE.

54. *Scydmaenus kingi*, n. sp.

Reddish castaneus, head and prothorax slightly darker, and legs somewhat paler than elsewhere. Rather sparsely clothed with long, yellowish pubescence, denser on base of head and margins of prothorax than elsewhere; very short on under surface.

Head almost impunctate. Eyes small and very prominent. Antennae passing base of prothorax; first joint slightly longer and stouter than second, the last four forming an elongate and loosely jointed club. Penultimate point of palpi stout, last joint very small. *Prothorax* slightly wider than long, disc flattened, front angles depressed, hind almost rectangular; with a large fovea on each side of base, the space between with distinct punctures; elsewhere almost impunctate. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, at base not much wider than prothorax, rather strongly dilated to near the middle, apex conjointly rounded, with a sub-foveate depression on each side of extreme base, and a feeble longitudinal depression on each side of suture at base; with minute scattered punctures. *Femora* clavate, tibiae and tarsi long and thin. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Also from Tasmania (Mount Wellington).

The sexes are evidently before me, as on one of the island specimens the fourth segment of the abdomen has two strong

notches at its apex, and the front tibiae are notched and hirsute near apex; in the other the front tibiae and abdomen are simple. Closer to parramattensis than any other described species known to me, but larger, more brightly coloured, elytra wider and prothoracic impressions much more pronounced.

SILPHIDAE.

55. *Ptomaphila lachrymosa*, Sch.

TRICHOPTERYGIDAE.

56. *Actinopteryx australis*, Matth.

NITIDULIDAE.

57. *Brachypeplus basalis*, Er.
58. *Haptoncura meyricki*, Blackb.
59. *Cryptarcha elegantior*, Blackb.

TROGOSITIDAE.

60. *Leperina decorata*, Er.

COLYDIIDAE.

61. *Penthelispa fuliginosa*, Er.
62. *P. secuta*, Pasc.

CUCUJIDAE.

63. *Prostomis atkinsoni*, Wath.
64. *P. cornutus*, Wath.
65. *Hyliota australis*, Er.
66. *Cryptamorpha olliffi*, Blackb.
67. *Myrabolia grouvelliana*, Rtr.
68. *M. longicornis*, Blackb.

CRYPTOPHAGIDAE.

69. *Cryptophagus tasmanicus*, Blackb.

LATHRIDIIDAE.

70. *Lathrinus apicalis*, Blackb.
71. *L. nigromaculatus*, Blackb.

72. *Corticaria adelaidae*, Blackb.
73. *C. australis*, Blackb.

DERMESTIDAE.

74. *Trogoderma blackburni*, n. sp.

Black, sides of prothorax obscurely diluted with red; elytra reddish, with numerous irregular blackish spots; antennae reddish, but first and last joints infuscate; legs reddish in parts; tips of abdominal segments reddish. Rather densely clothed with greyish pubescence, becoming blackish on the dark parts of the elytra, and most of the under surface.

Club apparently composed of five joints. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long; with small and partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* parallel sided to near apex, with slightly larger punctures than on prothorax. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$—$3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

There are two specimens before me, both apparently females. The dark spots on the elytra may be regarded as forming four very irregular fasciae. To the naked eye, a large, dark, subbasal spot on each elytron, appears to be margined behind by a whitish semicircle of pubescence. The club appears to be composed of five joints, but it is hard to determine whether the basal one of these should really be considered as belonging to the club. The prosternal sulci are apparently subtriangular in shape and feeble.

An oblong-elliptic species, the general outline of which is much like that of rigua, but (apart from colour) the punctures of both prothorax and elytra are much smaller and sparser than in that species. In Mr. Blackburn's[1] table of the genus it would be placed in BB, but the colour of its elytra will readily distinguish it from all the species placed there.

75. *T. froggatti*, Blackb.
76. *T. morio*, Er.
77. *T. rigua*, Er.
78. *Dermestes cadaverinus*, Fab.

BYRRHIDAE.

79. *Microchaetes scoparius*, Er.

1 Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, 1891, p. 129.

PARNIDAE.

80. *Elmis tasmanicus*, Blackb.

LUCANIDAE.

81. *Syndesus cornutus*, Fabr.
82. *Ceratognathus niger*, Westw.
83. *Lissotes cancroides*, Westw.
84. *Mastochilus politus*, Burm.

SCARABAEIDAE.

85. *Onthophagus australis*, Guer.
86. *O. mutatus*, Har.
87. *O. posticus*, Er.
88. *O. pronus*, Er.
89. *Aphodius granarius*, Linn.
90. *Saprosites mendax*, Blackb.
91. *Diphucephala pulchella*, Wath.
92. *D. colaspidoides*, Gyll.
93. *Scitala languida*, Er.
94. *Heteronyx obesus*, Burm.
95. *H. striatipennis*, Blanch.
96. *H. tempestivus*, Er.
97. *Automolus bicolor*, Blackb.
98. *Adoryphorus couloni*, Burm.
99. *Pimelopus porcellus*, Er.
100. *Cheiropatys moelius*, Er.

BUPRESTIDAE.

101. *Stigmodera flavopicta*, Saund.
102. *Melobasis fulgurans*, Thoms.
103. *M. hypocrita*, Er.
104. *M. prisca*, Er.

ELATERIDAE.

105. *Monocrepidius fabrilis*, Er.
106. *Elater granulatipennis*, n. sp.

Black or blackish; antennae (basal joint sometimes infuscate), palpi and legs (femora more or less infuscate) reddish. Rather densely clothed with fine whitish pubescence.

Head convex; densely and rather coarsely punctate. Antennae extending to metasternum. *Prothorax* as long as wide, but apparently slightly longer than wide, strongly convex, sides rounded in front, basal two-thirds subparallel, hind angles moderately produced, median line almost absent, with a wide shallow basal impression on each side: punctures as dense as on head, but rather shallower and smaller. *Scutellum* granulate. *Elytra* (by measurement) about twice and one-half the length of prothorax, gently decreasing in width from near base to apex, apex obtusely pointed; with narrow, apparently impunctate, striae; interstices with small dense rounded granules. *Under* surface with dense punctures, becoming granules on apical segment, and subgranulate on basal segments of abdomen. Length, 8—9½ mm.

A beach frequenting species; also occurs near Sydney.

In general appearance somewhat resembling Acroniopus rugosus, Cand. but with tarsi (except that they are longer) as in Elater perplexus, Cand. On two of the five specimens before me the elytra are piceous brown instead of black.

107. *Melanoxanthus quadriguttatus*, Er.

108. *Cardiophorus humilis*, Cand.

109. *Corymbites suavis*, Cand.

110. *Hapatesus hirtus*, Cand.

The specimens from the island seem to represent a variety of this species, as they differ from typical ones in being smaller, with the clothing denser and longer, and the punctures in the elytral striae more pronounced; they also have the elytra more convex, and the median line of the prothorax more noticeable. I should probably have regarded them as belonging to a distinct species, but that a specimen before me has these differences even more pronounced, and was returned to me by Monsieur Candeze as var. minor of hirtus. One of the specimens was taken under bark, but seven others were taken at

the roots of beach growing plants, and on which their larvae probably feed.

111. *Crepidomenus aberrans*, n. sp.

♂ Piceous-red, antennae, scutellum, prosternum and sides of meso- and of metasternum black or blackish ; legs obscurely variegated. Rather densely clothed with short, silvery pubescence; on the upper surface variegated with irregular spots of rusty or golden pubescence.

Head densely punctate, with a wide, feeble depression between eyes. Antennae extending to hind coxae. *Prothorax* apparently twice as long as wide, but by actual measurement not once and one-half as long as wide, sides subparallel to near base, hind angles acute and embracing shoulders ; median line rather deep and wide in middle, becoming obsolete towards apex and subobsolete towards base ; punctures rather smaller and not quite so dense as on head. *Scutellum* subcordate. *Elytra* (by measurement) not thrice the length of prothorax, each semicircularly notched at inner apex ; striate-punctate, punctures in striae small, but deep, interstices with moderately dense minute punctures. *Under surface* rather sparsely punctate along middle, but densely at sides ; base and apex of prosternum with coarse punctures. *Tarsi* thin, fourth joint narrower than third. Length, 14—18 mm.

♀ Differs in being much wider, both prothorax and elytra less parallel-sided, antennae not passing hind angles of prothorax, and legs shorter.

Also from Tasmania (Frankford).

The long prothorax of the male and the narrow tarsi are at variance with others of the genus, and in fact at a glance the species looks like a Chrosis. The only female before me is somewhat abraded, but all of its clothing appears to be more golden than silvery ; whilst on the upper surface it is decidedly golden, with a feeble mottling of sooty.

112. *C. australis*, Boi.

113. *C. decoratus*, Er.

114. *C. fulgidus*, Er.

DASCILLIDAE.

115. *Macrohelodes niger*, n. sp.

Deep black; parts of mouth appendages and of sterna flavous; second and third joints of antennae, knees and parts of tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Upper surface glabrous, lower with fine pubescence, except in middle of metasternum.

Head with dense and fine punctures. Second and third joints of antennae combined shorter than fourth. *Prothorax* with sparse and very small punctures, becoming denser and larger at sides, but even there smaller and sparser than on head. *Elytra* with dense and not very fine punctures, smaller along suture than elsewhere. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Differs from the descriptions of princeps and lucidus in its entirely black upper surface (including the sides), and almost entirely black antennae and legs; princeps is also said to have the elytral punctures "sparsim," those on the elytra of lucidus are not mentioned, but the species is said to have "cetera ut M. princeps." On the present species the punctures are denser than in tasmanicus, but somewhat smaller; and they are denser than in crassus. On the type both antennae have the three terminal joints missing.

116. *Helodes victoriae*, Blackb.

117. *Cyphon ovensensis*, Blackb.

118. *C. pictus*, Blackb.

119. *C. spilotus*, Blackb.

MALACODERMIDAE.

120. *Trichalus kershawi*, n. sp.

♂ Black; suture and margins of elytra reddish.

Antennae serrate, extending to middle of elytra. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, hind angles acutely produced; with fairly numerous and rather large punctures in front, and a row of somewhat larger punctures behind. *Scutellum* concave, apex gently arcuate. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex, with double rows of large transverse punctures; each elytron with three strong costae, except near base, where there are four.

Penultimate segment of *abdomen* feebly notched. Length, 10—13 mm.

♀ Differs in being more robust, with shorter and less strongly serrated antennae and simple abdomen.

The antennae of both sexes are much as in ampliatus ; the entirely black prothorax will readily distinguish it from insignis, which otherwise it strongly resembles.

121. *Metriorrhynchus kingensis*, n. sp.

♀ Black, shoulders very feebly diluted with red.

Rostrum very short. Antennae strongly serrated, scarcely extending to basal third of elytra. *Prothorax* triareolate, middle areolet narrowly open in front, rather more widely open behind, middle of apex deeply notched. *Scutellum* concave, apex strongly notched. *Elytra* wide, subparallel to near apex ; each with four fairly strong costae, and with double rows of large subquadrate punctures. Length, 12½ mm.

The combination of triareolate prothorax, very short rostrum and double rows of elytral punctures will readily distinguish from all other black species hitherto described. The antennae are much as in the male of atratus.

122. *M. obscuripennis*, Lea (m.s.).

123. *M. rufipennis*, Fab.

124. *Telephorus nobilitatus*, Er.

125. *T. pulcheilus*, W. S. Macl.

126. *Heteromastix apiciflavus*, n. sp.

Black, middle of prothorax, tips of elytra, apical half of abdomen, trochanters, and lower parts of mouth flavous. With fine pubescence.

Head with fine punctures. Antennae extending to hind coxae, first joint almost twice the length of second, slightly longer than third, and slightly shorter than eleventh, fourth—tenth very feebly decreasing in length. *Prothorax* almost twice as wide as long, impunctate, with traces of a feeble median line, margins strongly raised and in front slightly incurved. *Elytra* with coarse and dense punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. Length, 4¾ mm.

Belongs to section having antennae simple in both sexes, and close to discoflavus[1] from which it differs in its entirely dark elytra, except at the tip. The fifth segment of the abdomen is feebly incurved at apex. The lower portion of the basal joint of antennae is diluted with flavous. The flavous part of the prothorax extends across rather more than one-third of the width, and almost touches both base and apex. The type is probably a female.

127. *Hypattalus insularis*, n. sp.

♂ Black, with a bronzy or slightly coppery gloss: parts of three basal joints of antennae, and of prothorax, mouth parts, trochanters and base of tibiae flavous: parts of abdomen obscurely flavous. With fairly dense, pale pubescence, and with blackish hairs or setae.

Head with small, dense punctures, and with several shallow depressions in front. Antennae serrate, extending to hind coxae. *Prothorax* about twice as wide as long; with small, dense punctures. *Elytra* with dense and rather small punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. *Abdomen* with fourth segment incurved to middle, the fifth deeply cleft, with a process at its base. *Femora* and tibiae simple. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀ Differs in being larger and wider, with shorter antennae and simple abdomen.

On "Boobyalla" (Myoporum insulare).

Belongs to section of genus having femora simple in both sexes, and very distinct from any other species known to me.

Regarding the prothorax as flavous, it has, in some specimens, a broad, dark band extending across the entire width, and leaving but a narrow pale stripe at the base, and a still narrower one at the apex: in other specimens the band does not quite extend to the sides, and the basal and apical stripes are wider; in others the band is fairly narrow towards the sides, but with a wide extension towards the middle of the base. The elytral punctures, though small, are distinct, and clearly defined, whilst those of the head and prothorax are very much smaller

1 The description of discoflavus is included in my revision of the Malacodermidae, now awaiting publication.

and traceable with difficulty. The abdomen of the male appears to have a heart-shaped opening at its apex, with a flavous, curved, and pointed process at the base of the fifth segment.

128. *H. exilis*, Lea (M.S.).

129. *Helcogaster effeminatus*, n. sp.

♂ Black, elytra with a faint bluish gloss; lower surface of four basal joints of antennae and trochanters more or less flavous. Sides with a few short hairs.

Head with distinct punctures in places; with a rather feeble depression open towards the sides and in front, and with a short ridge in the middle. Antennae serrate, extending past hind coxae. *Prothorax* apparently about as long as wide, with a transverse basal impression, and a very feeble one on each side of apex; impunctate. *Elytra* impunctate, at base as wide as head or slightly wider, feebly dilated posteriorly. *Legs* long and thin; basal joint of front tarsi stout and curved on its inner edge. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$, to apex of elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The depression on the head, although very shallow for a male, from some directions appears to be fairly deep, its hinder border (excluding the lateral openings) from some directions appears to be feebly trisinuate. The abdomen is so wrinkled in the type that its sculpture cannot be described, but the front tarsi are essentially masculine. Obliquiceps and canaliculatus have the face yellow, incisicollis[1] has the prothorax incised, gagatinus has two frontal foveae and is otherwise different; all other species with the prothorax black, have the head very differently sculptured.

CLERIDAE.

130. *Opilo sexnotatus*, Westw.

Apteropilo, n. g.

Prothorax without longitudinal and transverse impressions. Elytra obovate. Metasternum short. Apterous. Other characters mostly as in Opilo.

1 Also awaiting publication in my review of Malacodermidae.

In both Blackburn's and Gorham's tables of *Cleridae* this genus would be placed next to Opilo, which I believe to be its correct position. From Opilo it is readily distinguished by its apterous body: the other apterous genera from Australia are Cormodes and Allelidea, from the former it is distinguished by the maxillary palpi, and from the latter by its coarsely granulated and subreniform eyes.

131. *Apteropilo pictipes*, n. sp.

Dark reddish brown; antennae, palpi, coxae, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi paler: femora black on apical third (or two-fifths), almost white elsewhere. Clothed with long, straggling, blackish setae, and in places with shorter and paler setae.

Head rather large; densely covered with rather small but clearly defined punctures, in places becoming almost confluent. Eyes small, subreniform, coarsely facetted. Antennae extending to base of prothorax, club rather loosely triarticulate. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, strongly convex, apex very feebly incurved to middle, sides gradually increasing in width to beyond the middle (where the width is greater than that across the eyes), then suddenly and strongly lessened to base; punctures much as on head, except that on the disc there are four subtuberculate or cicatrised spots. *Scutellum* concealed. *Elytra* at base the width of head, rather strongly increasing in width to beyond the middle and then strongly rounded; basal third with about eight rows, on each elytron, of large, deep punctures, elsewhere almost or quite impunctate. *Sterna* and lower surface of head with distinct punctures; abdomen with feeble punctures. *Legs* stout and moderately long. Length, 4½ mm.

In one specimen the club is somewhat darker than the rest of the antennae. The third-fifth rows of punctures on the elytra are longer than the others, but terminate before the middle. The three specimens before me were obtained near the beach, one on a plant occasionally wet with spray, the others on a thick-leaved vine which sometimes almost covers its host-plant.

132. *Natalis porcata*, Fab.

133. *Thanasimomorpha bipartita*, Blanch.

134. *Paratillus carus*, Newm.
135. *Lemidia cicatricosa*, Lea (m.s.)
136. *L. nigrovaria*, Lea (m.s.).
137. *L. simsoni*, Lea (m.s.).
138. *L. nitens*, Newm.

CIOIDAE.

139. *Cis leanus*, Blackb.

BOSTRYCHIDAE.

140. *Xylobosca bispinosa*, Macl.

TENEBRIONIDAE.

141. *Caediomorpha heteromera*, King.
142. *Prionotus sericollis*, Hope.

143. *Hyocis cancellata*, n. sp.

Black ; muzzle, front margins of prothorax, and appendages reddish. Sparsely clothed with fine whitish or greyish pubescence.

Head with dense but rather indistinct punctures ; a depression on each side close to antennary ridge. Antennae about the length of base of prothorax. *Prothorax* strongly transverse, sides strongly rounded, but sinuated at base ; with a distinct and almost continuous median line ; with dense but small and shallow punctures. *Elytra* with rows of large, round, subapproximate punctures ; the interstices convex and narrower than punctures. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$—$2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Also from Victoria (Melbourne) and Tasmania (Kelso).

The colour as described above is that of two specimens from the island, and two from Melbourne, but three others from Melbourne have the suture reddish, whilst another has the entire elytra more or less reddish. In fresh specimens the clothing on the elytra causes a fine, whitish line to appear on each interstice. From some directions the elytral punctures appear to be subquadrate. The colour of the types is much as in nigra, but the species is larger, the elytra punctures are consideraly larger, and the prothoracic margins are sinuated posteriorly instead of evenly rounded ; the pubescence also is sparser. The shape

and punctures are much as in bakewelli. It is a beach frequenting species.

144. *Cestrinus trivialis*, Er.

145. *Phaennis fasciculata*, Champ.

146. *Sphargeris physoides*, Pasc.

147. *Achthosus westwoodi*, Pasc., var *insularis*, n. var.

There are ten specimens before me, which, after considerable hesitation, I have regarded as a variety of Westwoodi, rather than as representing a distinct species. They differ from normal specimens of that species in being much larger and wider; the bilobed tubercular elevation on the front of the head much wider and shorter; the punctures on the head more distinct and numerous; the antennae wider and flatter; the legs in places of a brighter red; but in particular by the prothoracic excavation. In shape it is much the same, except that it is larger and with the boundaries more rounded off; but in its middle portion it is densely punctured and without granules; at the sides, however, there are subobsolete granules. In typical specimens there are numerous distinct granules in the excavation, but no punctures. In the variety also there is a feeble median elevation (sometimes almost a carina) at the hind end of the excavation, and there is not a trace of this in typical specimens. The front of the prothorax is also much more strongly trisinuate in the variety. Length, 18—21; width, 7—9 mm.

148. *Saragus infelix*, Pasc.

149. *Promethis angulata*, Er.

150. *Menephilus ruficornis*, Champ., var. *insularis*, n. var.

Six specimens before me appear to represent a variety of this species. They differ from the typical form[1] in having the punctures on the basal half of the head considerably smaller, but I can find no other structural differences. In colour they vary to a certain extent, but so also do specimens of the typical form.

151. *M. colydioides*, Er.

152. *Titaena columbina*, Er.

1 I have a co-type from Mr. Champion.

Three specimens of this species were taken on the island. They differ from Tasmanian examples in having the punctures of both prothorax and elytra larger and less numerous.

153. *Adelium licinoides*, Kirby.
154. *A. neophytum*, Pasc.
155. *A. tenebrioides*, Er.
156. *Seirotrana elongata*, Er.

CISTELIDAE.

157. *Nocar latus*, Blackb.

PYTHIDAE.

158. *Notosalpingus variipennis*, n. sp.

Of a more or less dark reddish brown, elytra and legs paler, but the former usually darker along suture and sides, and the latter usually with the femora infuscated. Upper surface glabrous.

Head large; densely and rather coarsely punctured, feebly produced in front. Eyes small. Antennae very feebly dilated to apex, extending to base of prothorax. *Prothorax* about as long as wide; sides strongly narrowed to base; base about two-thirds the width of apex; punctures much as on head, but leaving a feeble median line. *Scutellum* minute, strongly transverse. *Elytra* parallel sided to near apex; no wider than widest part of prothorax, with series of rather large punctures in feeble striae, both punctures and striae becoming smaller posteriorly. *Legs* short, femora stout, tarsi very thin. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$—$1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Also from Tasmania (Hobart).

As the terminal joint of the tarsi is as long as the rest combined, and the antennae are non-clavate (at any rate the antennae are almost exactly as in ornatus) and most of the other characters agree with Notosalpingus I have referred the species to that genus despite the much shorter rostral prolongation of the head. From ornatus it differs in being glabrous, smaller and differently coloured, the prothorax with more evenly rounded sides, smoother surface and narrower base; the punctures are also everywhere smaller, and on the elytra more decidedly

seriate in arrangement. Two specimens have the elytra entirely pale except for a slight infuscation at the sides; but the suture is usually black or at least very dark; on two specimens this dark marking is widened into a rather feeble cloud beyond the middle. On the darker specimens the elytra appear to have two wide flavous stripes.

MELANDRYIDAE.

159. *Orchesia minuta*, n. sp.

Piceous or piceous brown, with or without a slight coppery gloss; appendages paler, base of antennae and spurs of hind tibiae still paler. Densely clothed with fine pubescence.

Head almost concealed from above; with small and dense punctures. Antennae just passing middle coxae. *Prothorax* at base about twice as wide as long, strongly narrowed to apex, base feebly bisinuate; with small dense punctures, rather finer at apex than at base. *Scutellum* minute, strongly transverse. *Elytra* about five times the length of, and outline continuous with that of prothorax, at base with punctures as on base of prothorax, becoming smaller posteriorly. Spurs of hind *tibiae* almost the length of basal joint of hind tarsi. Length, 2 mm.

Also from Tasmania (Swansea, Hobart and Huon River).

In shape much like australina, but very much smaller, none of the specimens before me exceeding 2 mm. in length. The specimens from the island are rather less robust than those from Tasmania, but I can detect no other differences.

160. *Scraptia australis*, Champ.

LAGRIIDAE.

161. *Lagria grandis*, Gyll.

ANTHICIDAE.

162. *Anthicus crassipes*, Laf.

Previously recorded from New Holland only, but a widely distributed species. In addition to numerous King Island specimens I have taken others at Sydney and in Tasmania. The male has curiously distorted hind tibiae. The apical maculae of the elytra are never so clearly defined as the basal ones, and

occasionally conjoined and even joined to the basal ones. On one specimen the elytra are entirely black, except for a faint trace of red on each shoulder.

163. *A. wollastoni*, King.

MORDELLIDAE.

164. *Mordella brevis*, Lea.

Eight specimens from the island are before me, and in all of them the clothing is more yellowish than white (as in the types); but as in many other species the colour of the clothing similarly varies, I attach no importance to it. The most common form of the elytral pattern is that figured in Trans. Ent. Soc., 1902, plate 2, fig. 33; but the island specimens vary just as do those from W. Australia, especially in regard to the longitudinal basal marking.

165. *M. australis*, Boi.
166. *M. communis*, Wath.
167. *M. graphiptera*, Champ.
168. *M. limbata*, Wath.

OEDEMERIDAE.

169. *Copidita litoralis*, n. sp.

Head (base of upper surface and sides of lower surface black), prothorax (two, four or more black or blackish spots excepted), coxae, femora (tips excepted), lower surface of front tibiae and of three (or four) basal joints of antennae, and parts of palpi flavous; scutellum, meso-, metasternum, abdomen, a spot on each side of prosternum close to coxae, and antennae black; elytra metallic green. Densely clothed (but prothorax almost glabrous), with short, pale pubescence.

Head smooth, with small punctures. Eyes moderately faceted, feebly notched. Antennae extending to abdomen, third joint very slightly longer than fourth and twice the length of second. *Prothorax* longer than wide, widest near apex, apex feebly incurved to middle, impressed near base; with small and irregularly distributed punctures. *Elytra* subparallel to beyond the

middle, shoulders feebly inflated; with dense and fine punctures, and each with traces of three very feebly raised lines. *Legs* long, tibial spurs short but distinct. Length, 7½—9 mm.

There are usually four black spots on the prothorax—a fairly large one on each side near the middle of the base (but not on the extreme base), and a much smaller one on each side about one-third from apex; these latter are often reduced in size and occasionally are absent; on an occasional specimen there are also two or three more small spots. Numerous specimens were taken close to the sea beach.

In Blackburn's table of the Australian Oedemeridae this species would be placed in his typical section of the genus Copidita. The claws are slightly swollen at the base as in Kershawi. The eyes are not so coarsely faceted as in punctum, still the facets are much larger than in Ischnomera sublineata.[1]

170. *Pseudolychus haemorrhoidalis*, Fab.

Twelve specimens from the island are before me, three have the typical red tip of the elytra, two have the red tip almost absent, whilst the others have the elytra entirely dark. I have seen no similar specimens as the latter from Tasmania or Australia.

171. *P. marginatus*, Guer.

CURCULIONIDAE.

172. *Prosayleus hopei*, Sch.

173. *Rhadinosomus lacordairei*, Pasc.

174. *Timareta subterranea*, n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, appendages paler. Densely clothed with white scales, usually more or less feebly mottled with brown; with dense, fine, white setae.

Eyes prominent, coarsely faceted, and rather small. Scrobes distinct from above. Antennae extending to base of prothorax, scape about the length of funicle and club combined, first joint of funicle slightly longer than second. *Prothorax* moderately

1 There is considerable difference in the size of the facets of sublineata and atkinsoni, and according to the table these would cause the species to be generically separated.

transverse, sides regularly rounded, median line feeble; with dense, rather small punctures; and small, irregular flattened granules. *Elytra* ovate, conjointly arcuate at base; striate—punctate, punctures rather large, becoming smaller posteriorly; interstices gently convex, regular and distinctly wider than striae. *Under surface* with dense, rather small and partially concealed punctures. Abdomen with basal segment slightly concave in male, slightly convex in female. *Femora* stout; tibiae suddenly inflated at apex; claw joint long. Length, 4—5 mm.

The sculpture is described from abraded specimens, as the clothing is so dense as to entirely conceal the derm of the prothorax, and to cause the elytra to appear feebly striate—punctate, or even feebly striated only. The scales are sometimes entirely white, but they are usually mottled with very feeble brown or smoky spots on the elytra, and on the prothorax with feeble stripes. From some directions the first joint of funicle appears to be slightly shorter than the second. The granules of the prothorax are variable, as on complete abrasion of two specimens they are seen to be fairly dense and regular on one specimen, and entirely absent from some parts of the other; on another specimen they can just be traced, but the punctures are always distinct though small. The males are usually smaller than the females, and are slightly narrower, but the sexual differences are not very pronounced. In appearance it is close to some of the varities of crinita, but is rather more robust (the male is fully as wide as the female of that species), the setae on the prothorax and elytra decidedly finer and more numerous, and the abdominal punctures smaller.

Numerous specimens were obtained amongst the roots of beach-growing plants.

175. *Mandalotus caviventris*, n. sp.

Black; antennae, tarsi, knees and parts of tibiae more or less reddish. Densely clothed with greyish—white scales, occasionally feebly spotted with pale brown: and with fairly dense thin setae.

Head with small partially concealed granules between eyes; base finely corrugated. Rostrum with granules as on head;

with a thin and continuous median carina. Scape the length of funicle and club combined: first joint of funicle once and one-half the length of second. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long; with dense and more or less flattened granules. *Elytra* not much wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near the middle, thence regularly decreasing in width to apex; striate—punctate, punctures partially concealed, interstices wide, with numerous small seta-bearing granules. Front *coxae* widely separated. Intercoxal process of mesosternum simple. Metasternum transversely corrugated. Abdomen indistinctly wrinkled; with dense, minute and subobsolete granules. *Femora* stout, tibiae bisinuate beneath. Length, $5\frac{1}{4}$—8 mm.

The male differs from the female in being smaller and narrower, with thicker antennae and femora, and with a large excavation common to the two basal segments of abdomen; these being gently convex in female.

The claw joint from its base is as long as the three basal joints combined. Each seta, except some on the appendages, arises from a granule. One specimen has the legs entirely of a dull red.

In general appearance much like many species of Polyphrades, but the tarsi are not soldered together at the base. The setae and granules of the prothorax are much as in seticollis, and the abdomen and legs, etc., are much the same; but the prothorax, although without scales in the middle, is densely clothed on the sides; and the elytral granules, although small, are quite conspicuous.

176. *M. arciferus*, Lea.

177. *M. crudus*, Erichs.

178. *M. ventralis*, Blackb.

179. *Leptops tribulus*, Fabr.

180. *Perperus costirostris*, n. sp.

Black, antennae tarsi and ocular lobes obscurely diluted with red. Densely clothed with small white scales, and with numerous more or less decumbent whitish setae.

Head with small dense punctures and with a few larger (but still small) ones scattered about. Rostrum with a narrow acute

costa, commencing between the eyes and terminating at the apex in the form of a narrow triangle, apical half of sides flattened, glabrous and with sparser punctures than elsewhere. Scrobes deep and curved about antennae, but disappearing half-way between them and eyes. With feeble sublateral sulci. Antennae short; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than second, second longer than third, fourth-sixth sub-globular, seventh feebly transverse. *Prothorax* transverse, convex, sides evenly rounded except at almost extreme base and apex, usually with a feeble median impunctate line; punctures as on head. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* elongate—subcordate, conjointly arcuate at base, with rows of fairly large but usually concealed punctures; interstices gently convex, the alternate ones very feebly raised, with dense and very small punctures. *Under surface* with small and dense punctures. *Legs* rather long; front tibiae denticulate below. Length (excluding rostrum), $8\frac{1}{2}$—$10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The male differs from the female in being smaller, with narrower and more parallel-sided elytra and longer legs.

The acutely carinated rostrum and first joint of funicle decidedly longer than the second readily distinguish from most previously described species of *Perperus;* the sides of the rostrum in front are reminiscent of *Rhinaria.* In some specimens (usually females) the derm is entirely of a dark reddish brown. The scales are so readily abraded that the disc of the prothorax usually appears to be glabrous, and on the elytra large irregular patches are frequently denuded; on the elytra the scales frequently have a golden gloss; on them also they are everywhere dense, but they are rather denser on the odd than the even interstices. On the upper surface the scales are more numerous than the setae, but the reverse is the case on the under surface and legs. The hind femora are usually feebly ringed, and traces of still more feeble rings can sometimes be seen on the others.

181. *Perperus conloni*, n. sp.

Black, appendages and ocular lobes more or less red. Densely clothed with small, rounded scales, varying on individuals from fawn-coloured to muddy brown, and occasionally with a faint

golden gloss; with spots or patches of white or whitish scales; with fairly dense adpressed setae.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum noncostate; with dense punctures tending to become confluent, but more or less concealed. Scrobes deep near antennae, but very short. Without sublateral sulci. Antennae rather long and thin; second joint of funicle almost twice the length of third, and considerably longer than first, none of the others transverse. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long, sides rounded, with greatest width slightly behind the middle; with dense more or less concealed punctures; and usually with traces of a very feeble median line. *Elytra* cordate, base gently and conjointly arcuate; with series of rather large but partially concealed punctures; interstices gently and regularly convex, and with minute concealed punctures. *Under surface* with dense concealed punctures. *Legs* rather long; front tibiae very feebly denticulate below. Length, $5\frac{3}{4}$—$9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The male differs from the female in being smaller, with less rounded elytra, narrower prothorax, longer and stouter antennae, longer legs and wider tarsi.

The derm in some females is dark brown. The femora are usually, but not always, darker than the rest of the legs. The whitish scales usually margin the eyes, form a twice interrupted stripe on each side of the prothorax, and a very irregular stripe on each side of the elytra. On the elytra they often form small scattered spots about the seriate punctures, and occasionally a small cluster of spots about the summit of the posterior declivity. The femora are usually feebly ringed. The paler scales are sometimes tinged with blue, and are sometimes golden when situated amongst very dark ones. On an occasional specimen almost the whole of the scales and setae are of a dingy white, with silvery scales taking the place of the white scales on normal specimens. Many of the prothoracic punctures appear to be in the centre of small granules. The scutellum is very small, and is concealed when the prothorax is closely applied to the elytra. The apex of the elytra is slightly produced, especially in the females.

Distinguished from *insularis* by the second joint of funicle being half as long again as the first, instead of but one-fourth

longer, it is also less convex, larger, with the lateral whitish markings different; in *insularis* the seventh elytral interstice is clothed with white scales from the base almost to the apex; in the present species the white stripe is often partly on the sixth and fifth, and even on the eighth.

182. *Gonipterus exaratus*, Fhs.

183. *Atelicus atrophus*, Pasc.

Kershawcis, n. g.

Head rather long. Eyes briefly oval. Rostrum short and curved; scrobes curved in front, behind antennae suddenly directed obliquely downwards, and meeting on lower surface at junction of head and rostrum. Antennae rather stout, scape much shorter than funicle. Prothorax subcylindrical. Scutellum small and rounded. Elytra subcylindrical. Metasternum long. Abdomen long, first segment longer than second, all sutures distinct. Legs short; front coxae touching; femora stout and curved; tibiae very short, curved, denticulate below; tarsi wide, third joint subcordate, claw joint scarcely projecting beyond lobes of third; claws feeble and close together. Winged.

The third joint of the tarsi is pad-like as in Strongylorrhinus, but the claw joint scarcely projects beyond it, and the claws hang closely together instead of diverging widely as in that genus. The shape of the scrobes will readily distinguish the genus from all other Australian genera of the Diabathrariides, to which subfamily it evidently belongs.

184. *Kershawcis cylindricus*, n. sp.

Densely clothed with brownish scales, in places having a faint coppery gloss, and variegated in places with paler and darker scales; with stout pale setae in punctures.

Head with dense, small, concealed punctures, and with some scattered larger ones, slightly traceable before abrasion. Rostrum about as long as head, with a deep median groove; punctures as on head. Scape rather suddenly curved and inflated at apex; first joint of funicle stouter than, but subequal in length with second, third feebly transverse, fourth—seventh more—noticeably so; club the length of five preceding joints.

Prothorax longer than wide, base very little wider than apex, surface somewhat uneven and with large, round, deep, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* parallel sided to near apex, about one-third wider than prothorax and about four times its length, each separately and strongly rounded at base; with rows of large, round, deep, partially concealed punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; third and fifth interstices distinctly raised, especially the third near (but not at) the base. *Abdomen* depressed along middle of two basal segments, the others flat. Length (including rostrum), 10–12 mm.

Also from Victoria.

The derm is everywhere concealed, but varies in places from reddish brown to black. The clothing is paler on the under surface (both of the body and legs) than on the upper. On the prothorax to the naked eye there appear three pale continuous longitudinal stripes, but these are obscured under a lens. There is a short whitish stripe on each elytron, commencing near the side at about one-fourth from the base, and extending obliquely hindwards to the suture before its middle, but not reaching it; both in front of and behind these stripes there are irregular patches of darker (sometimes black) scales; the posterior declivity has feeble traces of pale spots or stripes. The scutellar scales are uniformly pale. There is a very faint remnant of an ocular lobe on each side of the prothorax, but these remnants are not ciliated. The base of the prothorax at a glance appears to be rather strongly bisinuated, but this appearance is almost entirely due to the elytra. The teeth of the tibiae are almost concealed by clothing.

184a. *Rhinaria transversa*, Boi.

185. *Lixus tasmanicus*, *Germ.*

A specimen from the island and two from Tasmania agree well with two from South Australia (the original locality), which appear to belong to this species; but the prothorax in all is closely covered with large punctures, not "dispersim punctatus" as in the original description. It is probable, however, that Germar's specimens were so densely covered with the mealy exudation given off by the beetles of this genus that many of the punctures were concealed.

186. *Orthorhinus klugii*, Boh.
187. *O. lepidotus*, Er.
188. *Rhaciodes bicaudatus*, Boi.
189. *R. granulifer*, Chev.

190. *Eristus pallidus*, n. sp.

Reddish-flavous, metasternum and basal segment of abdomen sometimes somewhat darker. Clothed with fairly stout, whitish pubescence, denser at base of prothorax and sides of metasternum than elsewhere, on the elytra more or less seriate in arrangement.

Head with numerous punctures on lower portion of forehead. Rostrum wide, flattened, feebly curved; in male about once and one-half as long as wide, in female about once and two-thirds; with numerous more or less concealed punctures on basal portion but sparse elsewhere. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex narrower than base, sides rather strongly rounded; with numerous punctures, but which are concealed towards base and sides. *Elytra* suboblong, considerably wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with series of large punctures in rather feeble striae; interstices feebly convex, each with a row of small punctures. *Under surface* with rather small but distinct punctures. Abdomen with third and fourth segments feebly curved throughout. *Legs* rather stout. Length (excluding rostrum), 2 mm.

Smaller and very differently coloured to the two species (setosus and bicolor) hitherto described; but there are several closely allied undescribed species.

191. *Cyttalia sydneyensis*, Blackb.
192. *Misophrice oblonga*, Blackb.

193. *Eniopea subaerulea*, n. sp.

Black; rostrum and appendages (parts of tarsi infuscate) reddish; elytra usually reddish, but frequently the sides and the suture near base stained with black; prothorax also often reddish, Moderately densely clothed with short stout pubescence (scarcely scales, except on the under surface), varying from white (usually with a bluish or greenish tinge) to brown.

Rostrum longer than prothorax in both sexes, but longer in female than in male; with thin carinae to insertion of antennae in male, for a shorter distance in female. *Prothorax* apparently as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, apex about two-thirds the width of base; with dense, concealed punctures. *Elytra* conjointly incurved at base; striate-punctate, striae feeble, punctures fairly large, but more or less concealed; third interstice with a small fascicle about summit of posterior declivity. Length, 2—2½ mm.

Also occurs in Tasmania (Huon River and Bruni Island).

The head and base of rostrum are moderately clothed, but there is a very decided white spot between the eyes. The prothorax has mostly whitish clothing, but with darker pubescence causing a faint (sometimes more distinct, however), stripe on each side of a thin white median line. On the elytra the clothing has a faintly mottled appearance, and frequently appears to have three feeble, transverse, infuscate fasciae—one before, one at, and one below summit of posterior declivity; often, however, these fasciae are represented by four spots, so placed as to form the angles of a square. Two of these spots are always the fascicles on the third interstices; the fascicles sometimes being very distinct on account of their colour.

In size and general appearance close to tenebricosa, and the description of amoena, but differs in the elytra being reddish, the femora (in 17 specimens before me) not infuscated in the middle, and the clothing (especially of the under surface) more or less greenish or bluish. From posticalis and sydneyensis it differs in having the rostrum larger and the clothing very different.

Elleschodes.

This is the only described Australian genus of the Tychiides having dentate femora. There are before me numerous species which agree too closely with its generic diagnosis for me to regard them as belonging to any other genus. But in general appearance they are very different to the only species[1] yet referred to it. For the present, therefore, I refer the following

1 Hamiltoni, for a specimen of which I am indebted to the Rev. T. Blackburn.

species to that genus, but it differs from Hamiltoni (apart from colour and clothing) in being narrower, in having the rostrum longer and more curved, the base of the prothorax bisinuate (it is practically truncate in Hamiltoni), the femoral teeth larger and tibiae less inflated at apex.

194. *Eileschodes eucalypti*, n. sp.

Reddish; under-surface and three spots or patches on the elytra black. Rather densely clothed with setae or stout pubescence, varying from white to ochreous or golden.

Head with partially concealed punctures. Rostrum rather thin, strongly curved, parallel sided; with rows of punctures causing an appearance as of fine costae; in male scarcely, in female noticeably longer than prothorax. Antennae thin; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum in female, one-third in male, slightly longer than funicle; funicle with first joint stouter than and the length of two following joints combined. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long; with a faint median carina or impunctate line; base bisinuate and about one-third wider than apex. *Scutellum* small, rounded, with distinct punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, base not much wider than prothorax, sides parallel to near apex; with rows of fairly large punctures, separated by fine transverse lines; interstices scarcely convex, themselves with fairly dense punctures. *Under surface* with fairly dense but partially concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, acutely and rather strongly dentate. Length (excluding rostrum), 2—$2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Common on the foliage of young eucalypts. Also occurs in Tasmania (Frankford, Hobart, Huon River, Ulverstone, Mount Wellington, Burnie), Victoria (Emerald, Somerville) and New South Wales (Forest Reefs, Armidale, National Park).

The suture near the middle is black, and each side of the elytra from near the base to about the middle is black; the black rapidly diminishes in width, and terminates at about the sixth interstice, but occasionally it is advanced to the fourth interstice, and even sometimes to the suture: so that on such specimens there appears to be a broad, zigzag fascia; the sutural marking may be confined to the suture itself, or extended to the second

or third interstice. Occasionally the sutural marking is entirely absent, and the lateral marking confined to the outer interstice. The scutellum, although apparently never black, is often darker than the elytra. The apical segment of the abdomen is frequently reddish.

The ochreous clothing of the prothorax is confined to the sides (where it is directed towards the middle) and a spot at the middle of the base, the derm elsewhere being apparently glabrous; but really with sparse clothing of similar colour to the derm. On the elytra the clothing of the suture at the base is nearly always white, and there is usually a distinct T of white or pale clothing towards the apex, of which the cross piece is about the summit of the posterior declivity, and extends to the fourth interstice on each side; at the junction of the fourth and sixth interstices there is also a pale spot, but these are occasionally joined to the head of the T and of the apex. There is usually a pale spot on the fourth interstice at its basal third; elsewhere the clothing more or less approximates in colour to the derm. On the under-surface the clothing is shorter and more or less white. The head is densely clothed between the eyes.

195. *Belus rubicundus*, Lea.

In this species the tibiae have a finely granulated external ridge. The apex of the elytra appears to be subject to variation, as in some specimens it is more produced than in others; but in all before me the sides at the apex are flattened, and the suture raised, the convex space between being, as it were, divided off by two impressed lines. In some specimens, usually males, the head and rostrum behind antennae are almost or quite black, and all the tarsi are subject to infuscation. In some specimens a faint line of pale hairs can be traced in the median prothoracic line.

The species was described from Western Australia, but occurs also in King Island, Victoria and Tasmania.

196. *Pachyura dermestiventris*, Boi.

197. *Auletes pallipes*, Lea, var. *kingi*, n. var.

A specimen from the island, and two others from Tasmania, differ from the type of pallipes in having the punctures of the

head smaller, and those of the elytra smaller and less uniform; the suture is more distinctly infuscate (in the type it is just perceptibly darker than its surroundings) and the second joint of the antennae is certainly shorter than the first.

On examining the type I find that from some directions the second joint of the antennae appears to be really slightly longer than the first, but from other directions it appears to be slightly shorter, nor can I satisfy myself whether it is longer, shorter, or of equal length. Its claws are black (as are also those of the variety), and the base of its rostrum is longitudinally impressed (also as in the variety).

198. *Auletes calceatus*, Pasc., var. *insularis*, n. var.

Two specimens from the island represent a variety of this species, which[1] is readily distinguished by a circular fringe of whitish hairs near the scutellum. The variety differs from the typical form by having an infuscate prothoracic fascia, the femora entirely pale, and the tip only of the antennae infuscate. In one specimen the apical half of the abdomen is pallid. The punctures are as coarse as in typical specimens.

A specimen from Tasmania has a feeble infuscate spot only on the prothorax and the fringe of whitish hairs rather feeble.

All three specimens have the apical two-fifths of the rostrum (but not the extreme apex) of a rather bright red, the red and black parts being sharply limited.

199. *Magdalis rufimanus*, n. sp.

♂ Black, antennae and tarsi red. Upper surface with irregularly distributed and usually sparse pubescence; under with rather sparse whitish pubescence.

Head with dense but sometimes concealed punctures. Eyes very large and feebly separated. Rostrum stout, not half the length of prothorax; with dense punctures and a shallow median groove (both sometimes concealed). Antennae stout, scape shorter than club. *Prothorax* subquadrate, apex narrower than base, the latter feebly bisinuate, depressed and feebly subcarinated along middle; densely punctate. *Elytra* subcylindrical; punctate striate; interstices with numerous

1 As noted in P.L.S. N.S.W., 1898, p. 625.

small granules. *Under surface* densely punctate. *Femora* stout and acutely dentate, third tarsal joint wide. Length (excluding rostrum), $2\frac{1}{2}$—$4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀ Differs in having the eyes smaller and not so close together; the rostrum more than half the length of prothorax, moderately curved, shining, not grooved, and with smaller and never concealed punctures; the antennae, especially the scape, are also much thinner.

Also from Tasmania (Ulverstone, Hobart, Mount Wellington and Stonor), and New South Wales (Forest Reefs, Sydney, and Armidale).

Despite the great variation in clothing and size, I believe all the specimens before me belong to but one species. On many specimens the pubescence of the upper surface is confined to the angles of the prothorax, and the space between the eyes, with a little at the base of the elytra, and a little beyond their middle; it is golden as a rule, but sometimes whitish. On many others, however, the head behind the eyes and the rostrum behind the antennae are fairly densely clothed as well, and the pubescence extends over most of the prothorax (generally with such specimens most of it being reddish) with linear spots (frequently placed in two irregularly transverse series) on the middle third of the elytra. On some large specimens in addition to the two irregular transverse series of spots, the suture and base of elytra have reddish (or whitish) pubescence and similar pubescence is scattered about on most of the interstices. The club is sometimes black or infuscate, and occasionally the scape as well. On one of the King Island specimens the knees and tibiae as well as the tarsi are red, and the elytral pubescence is fairly dense and mostly red, but with two pale conjoined ellipses about the middle. On some of the largest specimens the prothorax has a distinct but very narrow carina, on most of the others the median line appears to be more or less cicatrised. The scape of the male is fully twice as thick as that of the female.

200. *Laemosaccus querulus*, Pasc.

201. *Haplonyx nigrirostris*, Chev.

202. *H. kirbyi*, Fhs.

Brachyporopterus, n. g.

Head of moderate size, partially concealed; forehead sinuous. *Eyes* ovate, widely separated, moderately faceted. *Rostrum* moderately long and moderately curved, a shallow groove on each side above scrobe. *Antennae* moderately thin or rather stout; scape inserted nearer apex than base of rostrum, shorter than funicle; two basal joints of the latter elongate; club ovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides rounded; ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* subovate. *Pectoral canal* rather narrow and deep, terminated between intermediate coxae. *Mesosternal receptacle* scarcely raised, walls equal throughout, emargination V-shaped; slightly cavernous. *Metasternum* very short; episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* rather large, sutures distinct; two basal segments large; first as long as second and third combined, suture incurved at apex, intercoxal process of moderate width; third and fourth combined, slightly shorter than second or fifth. *Legs* not very long; posterior coxae not touching elytra; femora slightly thickened, not grooved, edentate, posterior not extending to apex of elytra; tibiae scarcely compressed, bisinuate beneath; tarsi rather short and sparsely clothed; third joint wide and deeply bilobed, fourth elongate. Elliptic, strongly convex, squamose, tuberculate, apterous.

The very short metasternum and sinuated forehead are sufficient to denote that the genus belongs to the Poropterus group, and although the short deep form is at variance with Poropterus itself, it would probably have been referred to as an aberrant species of that genus had I not a species[1] in which its special features are still more pronounced. From Poropterus the scarcely raised mesosternal receptacle, shaped much like the half of a ring instead of strongly elevated will readily distinguish it; the claw joint is also longer than in Poropterus, and the claws are less separated.

203. *Brachyporopterus apicigriseus*, n. sp.

Black, antennae, tarsi and tibial hooks dull red. Densely clothed with dark muddy brown scales, in places variegated with grey.

1 Vermiculatus, awaiting description in my revision of the Australian Cryptorhynchides.

Head at extreme base with dense and not concealed punctures, these concealed elsewhere. Rostrum rather stout, shorter than prothorax, sides feebly incurved to middle: with dense punctures, concealed on basal third in female, on basal two-thirds in male. Antennae moderately stout; scape inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum, the length of five following joints; first joint of funicle stouter and somewhat longer than second. *Prothorax* convex, not much wider than long, base almost truncate, sides strongly rounded, apical third strongly diminishing in width, with feeble tubercular elevations across the middle; with a short feeble concealed median carina. *Elytra* not twice the length of prothorax, and a very little wider, about once and one-half the length of greatest depth; with rows of large, round but partially concealed (less so on sides than on disc) punctures or foveae, somewhat interrupted by interstices; these usually narrower than punctures but subtuberculate in places; a small shining granule on each side of suture at base; apex trisinuate. Punctures of *under surface* entirely concealed, but second segment of abdomen shallowly transversely impressed. *Legs* rather short and stout, fourth joint distinctly longer than first, claws feebly separated. Length, 5—6½ mm.

The male has the rostrum shorter and stouter than in the female, clothed to a greater extent, and with the antennae inserted rather nearer the apex.

On the elytra the posterior declivity has the scales more grey than brown, and at the basal third there are also some obscure greyish spots; there is usually an obscure pale stripe along the middle of the prothorax and a similar one on the abdomen. There are also obscure greyish rings on the legs. In addition to the ordinary scales there are some stouter setose ones, rather more numerous on the abdomen and legs than elsewhere, but causing a fasciculate appearance on the prothoracic and elytral tubercular elevations. The elevations on the prothorax are very obtuse, and appear to be placed in two or three feeble transverse series, but the individual tubercles themselves are often obliquely placed. On each elytron there is a larger (but still obtuse) tubercle than elsewhere on the third interstice, and a somewhat smaller one on the fifth, forming (on both elytra) a transverse series of four at the summit of the

posterior declivity; this is rather abrupt and thickly studded with small tubercles, the largest of which are almost apical; there are other obtuse tubercles on the third, fifth and seventh interstices. Most of the specimens before me are encrusted with mud.

204. *Poropterus rubeter*, Erichs. (*Acalles rubetra*, Erichs).

Referred by Erichson to Acalles,[1] but belongs to the group of Poropterus represented by such species as exitiosus and bisignatus; although in its deeply sulcate basal segments of abdomen[2] it is unique in the genus. There is usually a small shining tubercle on each side of the scutellar region, and the elytra when abraded appear to be vermiculate-tuberculate. The derm obliquely behind the shoulders is occasionally diluted with red. The two spots on each side of the head and the four luteous spots placed transversely on the prothorax are usually indistinct; and the median line is so faint as to be practically invisible. The apex of the prothorax appears to be feebly bifid, but this is due almost solely to the clothing.

The male has the rostrum stouter than in the female, with denser and coarser punctures, and has scales almost to the antennae instead of at the base only.

Specimens are to be taken under logs, or crawling over them at night time. I have specimens from Frankford, Ulverstone, Wilmot and Stanley in Tasmania, as well as from King Island, and have seen the type.

205. *P. conifer*, Boh.

206. *P. succisus*, Er.

207. *Microporopterus tumulosus*, Pasc.

Roptoperus, n. g.

Head moderately large, not concealed. *Eyes* ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* rather short and wide, feebly curved. Antennae moderately stout; scape inserted closer to base than apex of rostrum and much shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club ovate, much wider than funicle. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, or

1. Pascoe thought it belonged to Paleticus.
2. A character overlooked by Erichson, but commented upon by Blackburn.

slightly wider than long, base bisinuate, constriction feeble, ocular lobes subobtuse. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, considerably wider than and about twice the length of prothorax. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between front part of middle coxae. *Mesosternal receptacle* feebly raised in front, about once and one-half as wide as long, emargination semicircular; cavernous. *Metasternum* moderately long but much shorter than the following segment; episterna narrow, but distinct throughout. *Abdomen* large, sutures distinct and deep except that between first and second segments; first as long as second and third combined, intercoxal process wide; third and fourth narrow, but with deep and wide sutures, the distance between second and fifth equal in length to that of either. *Legs* of moderate length; femora stout, not grooved, edentate, posterior terminated before apex of abdomen; tibiae feebly compressed and feebly bisinuate beneath, in addition to the terminal hook with a small subapical tooth; tarsi shining, thin but not very long, third joint feebly bilobed and very little wider than second, fourth elongate. *Elliptic*, moderately convex, squamose, fasciculate, apterous.

This genus appears to be intermediate in position between the Chaetectetorus and Poropterus groups, but it may be placed with the latter on account of the head being depressed at the base in all the species,[1] and on account of the narrow glabrous tarsi—so suggestive of affinity with Methidrysis. The suture between the first and second abdominal segments is deep and distinct at the sides, but (unless the clothing be removed) not traceable across the middle.

208. *Roptoperus tasmaniensis*, n. sp.

Dark brown, antennae and tarsi of a rather pale red. Very densely clothed with rather dingy fawn coloured scales; with stouter scales rather thickly scattered about and forming ten fascicles on the prothorax and about twenty on the elytra; femora and tibiae with indistinct pale rings and with rather numerous elongate scales.

Head slightly convex, base depressed: punctures concealed. Rostrum the length of prothorax, slightly longer in female than

1. Two others are known to me in addition to the one described below.

in male; basal third with coarse concealed punctures, apical two-thirds polished and lightly punctate. Funicle with the first joint slightly longer than second, the others about as long as wide. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, obcordate; with dense round concealed punctures: very feebly elevated beneath fascicles. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of and fully twice the length of prothorax; with series of large, but almost entirely concealed punctures, subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Abdomen* with dense and minute punctures; the two basal segments with moderately large round ones (two rows of similar punctures on the metasternum); third and fourth each with a row of rather small ones; all punctures entirely concealed, but the larger ones seta-bearing. Posterior *femora* extending to penultimate segment. Length 4 mm.

Also occurs in many places in Tasmania.

The fascicles on the prothorax consist of two series of four each: one across middle, the other at base (the latter often indistinct) and a rather feeble one on each side of apex; the elytral fascicles may all be of a more or less decided fawn, or some of them may be decidedly sooty; there is nearly always a large fascicle on each side at summit of posterior declivity, and usually there is a patch of greyish scales on each side of middle. In the female rather less of the base of the rostrum is clothed than in the male. Specimens are not uncommon under logs and stones, and may often be taken crawling over logs and fences at night.

209. *Hexymus australis*, Boi.

(*Cryptorhynchus australis*, Boi.; *Cryptorhynchus solidus*, Er.[1]; *Hexymus subplanatus*, Lea.)

Dr. Boisduval's description is quite worthless for the identification of this species, but I have examined his type (now in the Brussels Museum), and it is certainly a *Hexymus*, and the species described by Erichson as *Cryptorhynchus solidus*[2] and by myself as[3] *Hexymus subplanatus*.

1 Wiegm. Arch., 1842, p. 205 (omitted from Master's Catalogue).

2 I have examined a specimen from the Berlin Museum marked "Cryptorhynchus solidus, Er.; Type 35937." It is, however, probably the specimen of which Erichson said "Variat corpore toto fusco-squamoso." But, except for the colours of its scales and that the rostrum is almost entirely black, it agrees with his description.

3 From a greatly abraded specimen.

The species is variable in the colour of its clothing, and also of its rostrum. Erichson described the rostrum as *rufo*, but in most specimens it is reddish at the tip only. On the prothorax there are usually eight fascicles placed in two transverse series, but they are not always clearly defined, and often appear as if but four in number. When perfectly fresh the prothoracic carina is usually covered with scales, although always distinctly traceable. On the elytra there are usually four (but sometimes only two or three) shining granules on each side of the suture about the middle.

I have specimens from New South Wales (Nepean River and Burrawang) and Tasmania, as well as from King Island.

210. *Decilaus major*, n. sp.

Black; antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with soft, pale brown scales; on the elytra variegated with spots of paler and darker scales.

Head with sculpture entirely concealed. Rostrum with dense punctures. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum in male, two-fifths in female; scape the length of five basal joints of funicle; of these the first is as long as the third and fourth combined and slightly longer than the second. *Prothorax* about once and one-half as wide as long, sides strongly diminishing in width from near base to apex; with dense, fairly large, round punctures, uniform in size except at apex. *Elytra* with outline almost continuous with that of prothorax; with rows of large somewhat rounded, but almost entirely concealed punctures; each interstice with a row of round, shining and very conspicuous granules. *Abdomen* with dense and fairly large punctures on two basal segments; the second not much shorter than first along the middle. Length, 7–9 mm.

The scales on the prothorax are stout, each is set in a puncture and rises above the derm; on the elytra the scales are smaller and denser than on the prothorax, except for a row of semidecumbent and rather pale ones on each interstice. On the elytra there are usually numerous small and somewhat sooty spots scattered about, with a few pale spots in places. On some the scales are almost uniform in colour, but on many a

faint pale V can be traced, commencing on each shoulder and directed towards the sutural third; immediately behind the V is a large, irregular, indistinct dark triangle on each side. The V and the triangles are never sharply defined. The male has the rostrum clothed more than half way to the antennae; whilst in the female the scales are confined to the base. The species is the largest known of its genus.

211. *Decilaus sobrinus*, n. sp.

Black, antennae and tarsi reddish, tibiae somewhat darker. Sparsely clothed with whitish scales, becoming pale brown in places; each elytron with a distinct and fairly large pale spot near the apex.

Head with dense and moderately coarse punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly. Rostrum with crowded punctures, decidedly coarser than on head. Scape inserted one-third from apex of rostrum, not much shorter than funicle; first joint of the latter distinctly longer than second; club apparently continuous with funicle. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long, sides strongly diminishing to apex on apical half only; with dense, round and fairly coarse punctures, decreasing in size to apex. *Elytra* widest near base; with rows of large, round punctures; interstices convex, each with a row of small and distinct, but seldom conspicuous granules. *Abdomen* with fairly numerous and moderately large punctures on two basal segments, suture between these almost obliterated in middle. *Tibiae* with fine carinae partially concealing rows of punctures. Length, 4—4½ mm.

Also from Victoria.

An obscure species close to perditus, but much more sparsely clothed, prothorax narrower and with larger punctures, abdomen with larger and sparser punctures, the elytral interstices feebly granulated and more convex. The abdominal punctures are smaller and more numerous than in memnonius, and those on the prothorax are smaller, denser and shallower.

212. *Decilaus mixtus*, n. sp.

Black or piceous-brown; elytra sometimes paler than prothorax; antennae and tarsi reddish. Densely clothed with soft scales varying from snowy white to sooty.

Head with dense and fairly large, but quite concealed punctures. Rostrum with crowded and fairly large, but more or less concealed punctures. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of side of rostrum, less than half the length of funicle and club combined; two basal joints of funicle elongate and equal in length. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long, strongly diminishing in width from near base to apex: with dense, large, round, deep punctures. *Elytra* with outline almost continuous with that of prothorax; with rows of large, scarcely rounded punctures, only partially concealed by clothing. *Abdomen* with dense, partially concealed and (for the genus) rather small punctures; second segment not much shorter than first along the middle, its suture with that segment very distinct throughout. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$—$5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

On the prothorax the scales are stout and each arises from a puncture. On the elytra the scales are smaller and uniform in size, and mostly sooty brown, but with numerous irregularly defined spots or patches of pale brown or ochreous, and with snowy white scales scattered singly or in small spots, causing a speckled appearance. On the prothorax the scales also vary in colour, but they are not condensed into spots. On the under surface the white scales are absent, but there are a few on the legs. Where the clothing has been abraded minute granules can sometimes be found on the elytra, but they are quite concealed by the clothing; the derm, both there and on the prothorax, appears to be very finely wrinkled.

In general appearance somewhat close to apicatus, but the scales much smaller and the punctures totally different. Ovatus has much denser clothing, and its sculpture is very different. Coryssopus is more densely and differently clothed, and has armed femora; from squamipennis it differs in being larger, punctures of prothorax more concealed by the scales (which are individually larger) and by its unarmed femora. From all the other described species it is very distinct.

213. *Decilaus mollis*, n. sp.

Black or blackish brown, elytra reddish brown, rostrum antennae and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with large soft scales; interspersed with numerous stout suberect setae.

Rostrum wide, feebly curved, shining; with numerous small punctures. Scape stout, inserted almost in exact middle of side of rostrum, much shorter than funicle. *Prothorax* not much wider than long, sides strongly rounded, apex less than half the width of base; with dense, large, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* subcordate, base almost truncate, rather strongly inflated near base and then strongly diminishing in width to near apex; with rows of large, round, concealed punctures; interstices rather strongly and almost equally convex. *Abdomen* with large, partially concealed punctures. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

The clothing is so dense that the derm is almost everywhere concealed, and the elytra appear to be finely striated only. The scales, however, are absent from all but the base of the rostrum. The scales on the prothorax and abdomen are larger than elsewhere, but on the prothorax they are wider and more closely applied to the derm than on the abdomen. Most of the scales are of a pale muddy grey, but on each elytron there is usually an irregular triangle of black scales, the base of which is on the side, and the apex nearly touching the suture about its middle; but the triangle is sometimes broken up into small and irregular spots, or appears as an irregular fascia. There are usually some snowy white scales on the elytra. The legs are usually feebly annulated. On the elytra the darker setae usually form two loose fascicles on the third interstice—one near the base, the other median. I have a pair taken *in cop.*, but cannot detect any sexual differences, apart from a thickening of the male femora.

Nearer noctivagus than any other described species, but smaller, with more variegated clothing, and which on the under surface is sparser; the scape shorter, stouter and more median, and the mesosternal receptacle less raised and thinner.

214. *Decilaus auricomus*, Lea., var. *insularis*, n. var.

A single specimen from the island evidently represents a variety of this species; it differs from the types in having the body (but not the appendages) entirely black; the clothing is more variegated, and on the elytra the scales are distinctly less rounded; this latter character would probably have been

regarded as of specific importance, but that the clothing of the abdomen is of the same remarkable nature as in the types.

215. *Decilaus acerosus*, Er.

Referred by Erichson to Acalles, but belongs to this genus. It is a common species near the coast, both on King Island and Tasmania.

216. *Achopera subulosa*, n. sp.

Black or blackish-brown, antennae and tarsi reddish. Very densely clothed with large, soft, round scales, closely applied to the derm; sides of prothorax, alternate interstices of elytra and under surface with larger semidecumbent and not rounded scales, usually fawn-coloured; legs with setose scales and setae.

Antennae short, inserted almost in exact middle of sides of rostrum; scape very stout, not much more than half the length of funicle: the latter with first joint longer and stouter than second, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* apparently as long as wide, but really slightly transverse, base bisinuate. *Elytra* conjointly trisinuate at base, apparently lightly striate. Length, 4 – 5 mm.

Also from Tasmania (Hobart and Ulverstone).

The derm and punctures (except sometimes that some of those in the elytral striae can be traced) are entirely concealed before abrasion. The scales are mostly of a pale fawn colour, but more or less mottled with white or whitish and pale brown, dark brown and blackish scales. There is usually a whitish somewhat oblique spot on each elytron about the basal third on the fourth interstice (usually also extending to the third and fifth), and a sooty spot on each side of the base of the prothorax. The ordinary scales of the abdomen are much darker along the middle than on the sides. On the legs faint traces of rings are usually to be seen.

On abrasion the head is seen to be densely covered with small round punctures, becoming smaller on the rostrum (on the rostrum of the female they are normally exposed except at the base, whilst in the male they are exposed only towards the apex). On the prothorax they are equally as dense and rather larger. The punctures in the elytral striae are large and close together; the

interstices are gently and regularly convex, wider than the striae and closely covered with small punctures. The punctures of the under surface are rather smaller than on the prothorax, but the abdomen has a few larger ones scattered about. In the male the abdomen and metasternum are conjointly widely and shallowly concave, but convex in the female.

In some respects close to lachrymosa, but larger, stouter, more convex, with paler clothing, the larger scales of the elytra always confined to the alternate interstices and almost invariably pale (those of lachrymosa being frequently dark); the punctures of the abdomen larger (except that the larger ones are smaller than the larger ones of lachrymosa), base of elytra less strongly trisinuate, femora stouter and the setose clothing of the legs more pronounced. It is also a beach frequenting species, whilst lachrymosa is common on rotting logs. As in other species of the genus many specimens rapidly become greasy, when the appearance of the scales is considerably altered.

217. *Ephrycus parvus*, n. sp.

Brownish red; antennae and tarsi paler, but derm usually concealed. Upper surface with dense scales, varying from dingy white to sooty-black; scutellum with white scales; under surface and legs with sparser scales than on upper surface, the scales mostly white; basal third of rostrum squamose. Prothorax with eight fascicles: two at apex, two at base, and four across middle, the two apical and two mediolateral usually composed of reddish-brown scales, the others of blackish scales; each elytron with about six fascicles, and with scattered erect scales.

Rostrum feebly curved, slightly increasing in width to apex, apical two-thirds finely punctate. Scape stout, inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* gently convex; punctures entirely concealed; apex more than half the width of base. *Elytra* about once and one-third the width of prothorax, shoulders strongly rounded; striate punctate, striae distinct, but punctures concealed. *Under surface* with moderately dense and strong but partially concealed punctures. *Legs* rather long; femora edentate. Length, 1 5-6 – 2 mm.

Also from Tasmania (Hobart, Bruni Island and Huon River).

The fascicles of the prothorax are sometimes very ill-defined; on the elytra there is usually a more or less distinct patch of reddish scales on the suture, behind the scutellum. The species is the smallest of the Chaetectetorus group known to me.

218. *Menios sordidatus*, n. sp.

Red, but colour (except of rostrum and antennae) concealed; rostrum shining towards apex. Densely clothed with soft slaty-brown scales; under surface and femora with dingy whitish scales. Prothorax with six fascicles: two at apex and four across middle; suture, third and fifth interstices with rather numerous small fascicles.

Head depressed between eyes. Rostrum straight, sides feebly incurved to middle; apical half feebly punctured. Scape inserted almost in exact middle of side of rostrum. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, apex much narrower than base, sides rounded and increasing in width to base, base bisinuate; with dense but concealed punctures. *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax and very little wider, base trisinuate; striate-punctate, striae distinct, but punctures almost concealed, third and fifth interstices feebly elevated towards base; precipical callus scarcely traceable. *Under surface* with dense concealed punctures. *Femora* moderately strongly and equally dentate, the front pair from some directions apparently edentate. Length, 4—4½ mm.

Also from W. Australia (Albany) and New South Wales (Sydney).

On one of the specimens there are a few obscure whitish spots on the elytra.

219. *Phlaoglymma mixta*, n. sp.

Dark reddish-brown, in places becoming black; antennae (club excepted) and claws reddish. Densely clothed with scales varying from white to black, and forming feeble fascicles in places.

Head with dense concealed punctures. Rostrum rather wide and lightly curved, slightly shorter than prothorax; with dense punctures, concealed on basal third in male, on basal fourth in female. Antennae inserted nearer base than apex of rostrum, scape about half the length of funicle and club combined; two

basal joints of funicle the length of four following combined, third to seventh transverse. *Prothorax* about once and one-third as wide as long, apex much narrower than base; with dense and fairly large, but quite concealed punctures. *Scutellum* small but distinct. *Elytra* elongate-subcordate, shoulders feebly produced; with rows of large, more or less concealed punctures, in feeble striae; interstices with dense, concealed punctures, and subtuberculate beneath fascicles. *Under surface* with dense more or less concealed punctures. *Femora* acutely dentate; tibiae angular at external base. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$—$6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The clothing is so dense as to entirely conceal the derm. On the head and base of rostrum the scales are mostly pale ochreous with numerous black scales interspersed; on the prothorax the scales are somewhat similar, but wider, and there is usually a pale median line, on each side of the apex of which is a feeble black fascicle. On each elytron there is a pale (sometimes almost white) oblique stripe from in line with the shoulder to near the suture at about the middle, but touching neither suture nor shoulder (the two to the naked eye appearing like a feeble V); parallel with this and about half way between it and apex are traces of another feeble stripe, and there is usually a small whitish spot close to apex. There are feeble black fascicles on the second and fourth (and sometimes on the sixth) interstices about the middle, on the third and fifth near the base, and a few still more feeble ones elsewhere. The clothing of the under surface and legs is paler than elsewhere, and the black scales are entirely absent.

In shape it closely resembles alternans, but is considerably larger, with denser clothing (without lineate arrangement of colours except the very indistinct median line of prothorax), and with the rostrum decidedly shorter and wider.

Microcryptorhynchus, n. g.

Head large, invisible from above. *Eyes* small, ovate, widely separated, coarsely faceted. *Rostrum* short, stout and almost straight. *Antennae* rather stout; scape inserted at about the middle of rostrum, shorter than funicle; two basal joints of funicle elongate; club subcontinuous with funicle. *Prothorax* longer than wide, sides slightly rounded, base and apex almost

equal in width, ocular lobes obtuse. *Scutellum* not traceable. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, oblong-elliptic. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, terminated between intermediate coxae. *Mesosternal receptacle* scarcely raised, emargination semi-circular; cavernous. *Metasternum* slightly shorter than the following segment: episterna not traceable. *Abdomen* moderately large, two basal segments large, the three apical depressed. *Legs* moderately long; femora not grooved or dentate, posterior not extending to apex of abdomen; tibiae stout, almost straight; tarsi short, 3rd joint wide and deeply bilobed, 4th elongate. Subcylindrical, elongate, squamose, apterous.

In addition to the species described below, two others are known to me. I do not know any closely allied genus and its position in the Cryptorhynchides is very uncertain. For the present it may be placed at the end of the allies of Poropterus, although the appearance of the head and rostrum is not unlike many of the allies of Chaetectetorus.

220. *Microcryptorhynchus pygmaeus*, n. sp.

Dull red or brownish red. Densely clothed with muddy scales: and with numerous semierect setae scattered about.

Head with rather coarse but concealed punctures. Rostrum with distinct punctures on apical half in female, on apical third in male; elsewhere concealed. *Prothorax* very little wider than long, sides moderately rounded, apex about two-thirds the width of base; with dense and coarse but concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, gently elevated to about the middle, thence strongly rounded to apex; with rows of large concealed punctures, interstices as wide as and slightly narrower than punctures, the alternate ones distinctly raised. Two basal segments of *abdomen* with dense, large, concealed punctures Length, $1\frac{1}{3}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The smallest Australian species of the sub-family as yet described. Before abrasion the sculpture is almost entirely concealed. The derm is sometimes of a dingy brown, especially in the males. The scales are always muddy looking, and not individually traceable. The setae are stout and more or less erect, but not long, but longer on the elytra than on the prothorax; they are nowhere condensed into fascicles. Both

scales and setae appear to be easily abraded, and specimens are usually very dirty when obtained. The sexes are readily distinguished by the clothing of the rostrum.

Two specimens from Tasmania (Mount Wellington) may represent a variety; they differ in being almost black except for the antennae, tarsi, and part of the rostrum.

Wiburdia, n. g.

Head rather large. Eyes rather small, distant, finely faceted. Rostrum rather short, stout, feebly curved; scrobes considerably widened posteriorly and partially visible from above. Antennae rather stout, submedian; first joint of funicle moderately long, the seventh widely transverse and apparently forming portion of club. Prothorax transverse, apex narrow and subtubular, base bisinuate, ocular lobes almost rectangular. Scutellum distinct. Elytra subcylindrical, base trisinuate. Pectoral canal deep and wide, terminated before middle coxae. Mesosternal receptacle thick, not raised and slightly concave. Metasternum elongate. Abdomen with all sutures distinct. Femora edentate,[1] not grooved; tibiae with subapical tooth as well as with terminal hook; third tarsal joint wide, deeply bilobed, fourth elongate. Winged.

In general appearance resembling Metyrus and the genus to which Cryptorhynchus sirius, Er. belongs, but with the mesosternal receptacle[2] totally different to any of the allies of Chaetectetorus and somewhat resembling that organ in Therebus, and some of the other allies of Psepholax; for the present, however, it may be placed near Metyrus. The seventh joint of the funicle, although apparently belonging to the club, has clothing as the rest of the funicle. The genus is named after Mr. J. C. Wiburd, of Jenolan Caves, from whom specimens of the only known species were first received.

221. *Wiburdia scrobiculata*, n. sp.

Black or piceous-black, in places obscurely diluted with red; antennae claws and tibial hooks (and sometimes parts of the

1. On each of the femora there is a feeble ridge on the under surface, and this ridge being rather suddenly terminated, causes an appearance of a very small and obtuse tooth.

2. When looked at from above the receptacle appears to be solid, but when viewed in a good light along the canal, or if probed with a pin, it is seen to be slightly cavernous, although not of the usual vaulted character.

femora and tibiae) dull red. Rather densely clothed with soft, dingy brown scales, but in places varying to black and to a pale brown; and paler on the under surface, legs, head and rostrum than elsewhere. Prothorax with seven feeble fascicles; elytra with very feeble fascicles.

Head rather strongly convex, with dense but usually concealed punctures. Rostrum increasing in width from base to near apex; with dense punctures, which, towards base, are usually concealed; more than half the length of scrobes visible from above. *Prothorax* feebly transverse, apex rather suddenly narrowed and subtubular, sides subparallel towards base, base strongly bisinuate, scarcely tuberculate beneath fascicles, but with a very short median (and usually concealed) carina; with small, dense, round, concealed punctures. *Elytra* slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, shoulders feebly produced; with rather large suboblong punctures, in rather feeble striae; interstices wide, scarcely separately convex; with dense punctures and small granules, but both usually concealed. *Under surface* with dense but partially concealed punctures; metasternal episternum with a single irregular row of punctures. Abdomen with second segment slightly shorter than first, third and fourth fairly large, but their combined length slightly less than that of second or fifth. *Legs* not very long; hind femora almost extending to apex of abdomen. Length, 8—11½ mm.

Also from Victoria (Warragul) and New South Wales (Jenolan).

Of the prothoracic fascicles there are two at the apex and five across the middle, but they are all feeble and easily abraded, and the median one is often so feeble that it would probably be best not to regard it as a fascicle at all. The elytra in several specimens appear to be totally without fascicles, but in others numerous very feeble ones are present, unless indeed they should be regarded as small spots of darker scales. On the specimen from Warragul there are numerous feeble pale spots transversely arranged on the elytra, but with four more distinct at the summit of the posterior declivity. The specimens from the island are rather wider and the clothing slightly more mottled than on mainland ones.

222. *Ampagia femoralis*, Er.

Referred by Erichson to Cryptorhynchus, but belongs to Ampagia. It is a common species near the coast, both on King Island and Tasmania.

Conlonia, n. g.

Head convex. Eyes small, distant, coarsely faceted. Rostrum about half the width of apex of prothorax and much shorter than that segment, distinctly curved. Antennae inserted about the middle of rostrum, rather thin; scape passing eyes, rather suddenly curved and thickened at apex; funicle five jointed; club briefly ovate. Prothorax convex, base distinctly wider than apex, with very feeble ocular lobes. Scutellum absent. Elytra elongate-elliptic, base truncate, apex widely rounded. Metasternum elongate. Abdomen with two basal segments elongate; suture between first and second indistinct at sides, invisible across middle; third and fourth short, with deep and wide sutures. Femora moderately stout, edentate; tibiae rather thin, almost straight, terminated by a strong curved hook; tarsi not very wide, third joint rather feebly bilobed, fourth somewhat shorter than three preceding combined. Apterous.

Belongs to the sub-family Cossonides, and in Wollaston's table of that sub-family would be placed in III. bbb. Four genera of that sub-family having the funicle five-jointed have been recorded as Australian. Of these Halorhynchus is blind. Pentarthrum and Cossonideus have the scutellum conspicuous, whilst Pentamimus has the rostrum very much shorter and wider. In Australian catalogues the genus should be placed close to Pentarthrum. In the species described below each eye is composed of about fifteen facets.

223. *Conlonia litoralis*, n. sp.

Black or dark brown, appendages reddish. Glabrous.

Head smooth and impunctate, ocular fovea minute. Rostrum parallel-sided, about two-thirds the length of prothorax, with fairly numerous and small but distinct punctures. *Prothorax* apparently longer than wide, sides increasing in width to near base, and then strongly lessened, with small and sparse but distinct punctures. *Elytra* not twice the length of, and

slightly narrower than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, extreme base slightly raised and slightly rugose; with almost regular series of small punctures, and with very feeble traces of striation. *Under surface* with small and sparse punctures, larger on meso and metasternum than elsewhere. Length (including rostrum), 1½ – 3 mm.

Fairly common under drift wood on beaches; and occurs in similar situations in Tasmania (Sorell, Hobart and Nubeena).

The difference in size and appearance of some of the specimens is very great, but I am satisfied that they all belong to but one species. The larger specimens are nearly always black, whilst the smaller ones are often of a deep reddish brown; occasionally the prothorax only is reddish-brown, or its sides and the sides of the elytra may be so coloured.

224. *Pentamimus canaliculatus*, Woll.

225. *Pentarthrum nigrum*, Woll.

ANTHRIBIDAE.

226. *Epargemus tridens*, n. sp.

Black, the legs and antennae in places reddish, the elytra in places diluted with red. Densely clothed with short setae or pubescence, varying from white, through various shades of yellow and brown, to black, and in places forming fascicles; legs annulated.

Head with dense partially concealed punctures. Rostrum strongly inflated towards the apex, with three narrow shining carinae, of which the median one is longer than the others; punctures as on head. Antennae not extending to base of prothorax, first joint slightly shorter than second, the combined length of both not much greater than that of third, the others rather strongly decreasing in length, but none transverse. *Prothorax* about as long as its greatest width, which is just behind the middle, sides strongly rounded; towards base with a strong sinuous carina, interrupted in its middle, and at the sides directed obliquely forwards; with dense partially concealed punctures, and with three very feeble tubercles transversely placed across the middle. *Elytra* parallel-sided to near apex, somewhat flattened along middle; with rows of moderate

sized, but partially concealed punctures; third, fifth and seventh interstices raised, the third subtuberculate and distinctly fasciculate near base, and near summit of posterior declivity; with few and feeble fascicles elsewhere. *Under surface* with dense and partially concealed punctures, fourth abdominal segment strongly incurved at apex; pygidium with a strong but short carina. Length, 10½ mm.

In many respects this species agrees with the description of Tropideres musivus, but its rostrum is strongly dilated towards the apex (not "apice leviter dilatatum.") Erichson also makes no mention of the conspicuous rostral carinae, and the size he men before me.[1] At a glance it appears to be close to Entromus gives (2½ German lines) is less than that of the smallest speci- dorsoplagiatus, but the rostrum and prothoracic carina are very different from those of that species.

On the basal half of the rostrum most of the pubescence is white, and the clothing of this colour extends backwards on to the head in the form of a trident, the outer prongs of which margin the eyes. On the prothorax there are numerous scattered spots of whitish and yellowish pubescence. The scutellar clothing is entirely pale. On the elytra there is a large subquadrate pale patch extending from about one-fifth from the base to near the middle, elsewhere there are numerous spots of variable colours. The legs are prettily variegated with red and black, and with rings of black and white pubescence. Between the district prothoracic carina and the base another but much more feeble one can be traced, and between these two there are traces of two still more feeble ones.

In addition to the type and above described specimen there are three others before me. Of these one from Jenolan (New South Wales) is slightly smaller (9¾ mm.) than the type and the subquadrate patch of pale scales on the elytra is much smaller and much less distinct. One from Mount Kosciusko (New South Wales) is still smaller (8 mm.), and the patch can scarcely be

1 Since this was written I have examined the type of Tropideres musivus, Er.; it certainly belongs to Epargemus, and in fact is very close in appearance to the Huon River specimen, but is smaller, less robust and with the rostral carinae (if present) quite concealed by the clothing, the prothoracic carinae are identical. Erichson's description of the rostrum is misleading, as it is quite strongly dilated towards the apex.

traced. The last from the Huon River (Tasmania) is smaller still ($7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), the patch is also very indistinct, the antennae (excepting the club) are entirely pale, the legs are also pale with the exception of the tips of the tibiae, and the prothorax and elytra are reddish. On all four specimens the suture, near and on the posterior declivity, is alternately marked with black and white spots.

227. *Xynotropis micans*, Blackb.

CERAMBYCIDAE.

228. *Toxeutes arcuatus*, Fabr.
229. *Enneaphyllus aeneipennis*, Wath.
230. *Phacodes obscurus*, Fab.
231. *P. personatus*, Er.
232. *Epithora dorsalis*, W. S. Macl.
233. *Callidiopsis scutellaris*, Fab.
234. *Gracilia pygmaea*, Fab.
235. *Pterostenus concolor*, W. S. M.
236. *P. suturalis*, Oliv.
237. *Amphirhoe decora*, Newm.

238. *Macrones purpureipes*, n. sp.

Black, in places blackish brown; appendages with a decided bluish or purplish gloss; elytra whitish and semi-transparent, but with the thickened parts blackish brown; hind tarsi with first and second joints flavous, the third dark brown, and the fourth reddish. Under surface with dense, fine, greyish pubescence.

Head with numerous regularly distributed punctures; with a deeply impressed median line from near base to near clypeus. Antennae extending to second segment of abdomen, first joint as long as three following combined, third longer than fourth, the others regularly decreasing in length, but eleventh once and one-half the length of tenth. *Prothorax* longer than wide, irregularly transversely wrinkled, with three tubercles (of which one is lateral and the median one is very feeble) transversely placed at the basal third, and a feeble tubercular elevation on

each side of middle, at apical third. *Scutellum* subtriangular, with irregular punctures. *Elytra* passing base of penultimate segment of abdomen, strongly narrowed to basal third, thence line-like to apex; each with two punctate or granulate discal costae, which towards the base curve round to and become conjoined by rugulosities on the shoulder; sides and margins raised; semitransparent portion with shallow obscure punctures. *Under surface* with dense minute punctures, and dense fine transverse impressions. Length, 30 mm.

Also from Tasmania (Hobart).

A large species second only in size to *rufus*. The rugose parts at the shoulders are less in area than in that species, and the sculpture of the prothorax is very different. In general appearance (except that it is much larger) it somewhat resembles exilis, but the femora are not reddish at the base. I have described a Tasmanian specimen, as the only one from King Island before me is evidently immature.

239. *M. subclavatus* Pasc.

240. *Ancita marginicollis*, Boi.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.

241. *Cryptocephalus pallens*, Lea.

Numerous specimens obtained from *Melaleuca* and *Leptospermum* scrub.

In some of the females the whole of the under surface, the head, scutellum and legs are pallid; and in some males the abdomen, except at apex, is almost entirely infuscate. The second joint of the antennae is distinctly shorter than the third, not "almost as long," as previously described; in some specimens, however, it is slightly longer than in others.

242. *C. subfasciatus*, Saund.

243. *Cadmus australis*, Boi.

244. *C. cognatus*, Saund.

245. *Loxopleurus viridis*, Saund.

246. *Lachnabothra saundersi*, Baly.

247. *Tomyris viriaula*, Er.

248. *Paropsis acclivis*, Blackb.

249. *P. subfasciata*, Chp., var. *planior*, Blackb.
250. *P. agricola*, Chp.
250A. *P. agricola*, Chp., var.
251. *P. debilis*, Chp.
252. *P. fallax*, Newm.
253. *P. lutea*, Marsh.
254. *P. obliterata*, Er.
255. *P. orphana*, Er.
256. *P. porosa*, Er.
257. *P. reticulata*, Marsh.
258. *Chalcolampra hursti*, Blackb
259. *Arsipoda variegata*, Wath. var. *kingensis*, Blackb.
260. *A. erichsoni*, Baly.
261. *Haltica gravida*, Blackb.
262. *Monolepta sordidula*, Blackb.

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EROTYLLIDAE.

263. *Thallis vinula*, Er.

COCCINELLIDAE.

264. *Leis conformis*, Boi.

Four specimens from the island have the markings covering a greater area than any others I have seen, the spots on the elytra are all more or less conjoined, and the prothoracic markings are conjoined on the basal half.

265 *Halyzia mellyi*, Muls.
266. *Novius cardinalis*, Muls.

267. *Scymnus corticalis*, n sp.

Black; a wide median stripe on each elytron, tarsi, tibiae antennae and palpi more or less red. Moderately clothed with short, whitish pubescence, on the elytra sinuously disposed.

Upper surface with dense minute punctures, larger and sparser on elytra than elsewhere. Intercoxal process of prosternum almost parallel-sided, sides very finely carinated. Metasternum and abdomen with dense, small punctures, sparser in middle

than elsewhere; lamellae touching suture, the latter very feeble across middle. Length, $1\frac{2}{3}$—$2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Also common under bark in Tasmania (Hobart and New Norfolk).

The reddish elytral stripes commence near the base and become conjoined near the apex, on their outer margins their outline is regular, but on their inner sides they are sometimes angularly encroached upon about the middle. Usually the front angles of the prothorax are reddish at their tips and occasionally the extreme apex is reddish. On a small specimen from Hobart the elytra are mostly red, with a fairly large oval piceous spot extending from the base to the middle, and with the margins very narrowly infuscated on the basal half. The tibiae are usually somewhat infuscated.

A depressed species close to description of yarrensis, but larger and mostly deep black (including the head and femora). In colour and size it is somewhat close to vittipennis, but the stripes do not commence at the base itself as in that species, and meet across the suture (except for the finely raised portion of the suture itself) instead of terminating before it. It is also flatter than that species, with denser punctures on elytra, wider prothorax, darker legs and epipleurae entirely dark.

268. *S. flavifrons*, Blackb.

269. *Rhizobius nigrovarius*, n. sp.

Flavous with black or infuscate markings. Moderately clothed with fine whitish pubescence.

Head and prothorax with minute punctures; elytra with small punctures, but, except when concealed by clothing, clearly defined. Intercoxal process of prosternum wide, gently convex, dilated to apex, sides very finely carinated. Sides of metasternum and of abdomen with distinct punctures, elsewhere shining and almost or quite impunctate; lamellae extending rather more than half-way to suture. Length, $1\frac{1}{4}$—$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Also from Tasmania (Frankford, Ulverstone, Launceston and New Norfolk).

Although there are 33 specimens before me, hardly any two are identical in all their markings. The head is sometimes en-

tirely pale, sometimes infuscated and sometimes almost entirely black. The prothorax usually has a large infuscate blotch in the middle, the blotch occasionally occupying the entire surface except for a very narrow border, whilst sometimes a very faint stain only can be traced. The elytral markings are very variable and not always clearly defined; the suture appears to be always narrowly infuscated throughout, at about its basal third there is a blackish blotch (in some specimens this blotch is heart-shaped, in others it is connected with discal markings, whilst in a common form it is represented by a rounded spot on each side close to, but not of, the suture), and at about its apical third it is again, but less strongly dilated: in many specimens, however, the subapical dilatation is entirely absent. On the disc there is usually a sinuous line extending from near the base to one-third from the apex, where it becomes transversely dilated and terminates: sometimes after proceeding a short distance it bifurcates, but the two arms in such cases become conjoined at one-third from the apex. The meso and metasternum are always more or less dark, but the abdomen varies from entirely pale to entirely infuscate.

On one specimen the elytral markings consist of a conspicuous zig-zag fascia at the basal third (extending across the suture but not to the margins), and a feebly infuscated spot at about one-third from the apex. On several there is a feebly infuscated spot on each side of the suture at its basal third, and a very feeble oblique stripe between this and the margin. Usually, however, the sinuous line can be traced in parts. The specimens from the island, as a rule, are less distinctly marked than those from Tasmania.

In general appearance somewhat like alphabeticus, but smaller, comparatively wider, with smaller punctures and different markings on elytra. In size and shape it is close to occidentalis, but the elytral punctures are much more distinct than in that species.

270. *Rhizobius blackburni*, n. sp.

Black or blackish, head (infuscated posteriorly) front and sides of prothorax, sides and apex of elytra, abdomen (the base infuscated) and appendages more or less reddish. Clothed with short pale yellowish pubescence interspersed with subsetose but similarly coloured pubescence.